Bedford Gazette.

BY GEO. W. BOWMAN.

Freedom of Thought and Opinion.

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Select Poetry.

From the Pennsylvania Argus.

God is Good.

BY J. A. HUNTER.

God is good: this fact is written
Everywhere in Nature's book;
On the hill top, in the valley,
And along the rippling brook.

On the rose and in its dew drop—
In the tiny spine of grass,
And in Summer evening zephyrs,
As they softly by us pass.

On the smoothly flowing river,
On the calm and placid lake,
In the fleecy clouds of sunset—
All proclaim Him good and great.

And in nature's grander aspects,
In his goodness seen as plain—
In the lightning's flash and thunder,
In the storm and pelting rain.

In the swelling heavy ocean,
Where the furious waves beat high,
And the dark clouds, danger threatening,
O'erspread the lowering sky.

In the immensity above us,
In those bright revolving spheres,
See how well His arm doth guide them,
Marking seasons, months, and years.

God is good! how true the story,
Angels and men unite your song,
And through unceasing, endless ages,
Let this truth, your notes prolong.

Greensburg, April 22d, 1857.

SLANDER.

Slander, in its broadest sense, is conversation about a person that lessens or degrades the character of the person in the minds of others.

It is practiced to a great extent even in this land of boasted morality, by the high and low, the rich and poor—in the streets, public assemblies, and in private circles.

How often do neighbors meet for a social visit without enumerating the faults of some one who is absent? It is common on such occasions, if one leaves before the rest, those who remain, before the departing one fairly gets out of hearing, will commence talking about his manner or style of dress, exagerating the faults and overlooking the good qualities.

Persons of the same trade or profession often try to injure the reputation of each other. Each will represent the other as being ignorant, careless or dishonest.

Sometimes, from jealousy or some other cause, the innocent and virtuous are represented as being of the lowest character. Often those who have been guilty of a mean act are the first to scatter the news of the fall of another, even without being sure of the truthfulness of it.

When a person becomes convinced of the error of his ways, and resolves to live a better life how few will tell of it! But when a person performs an evil act, there is a multitude ready to act as messengers to carry the news.—Then as the story spreads, it loses nothing, but rather increases, similar to a snow ball rolling down the side of a mountain, which becomes an enormous mass by the time it gets to the foot.

Some who are somewhat conscientious about talking of their neighbors will not commence directly, but in this way—"I am sorry for such a neighbor." Then the one to whom he speaks will ask why he is sorry, "What has such a one done?" Then the first speaker will answer for politeness sake; but he intended to tell of it in the first place, taking this way to escape the blame of tattling.

Many a person is made worse by having it reported when he made the first false step, when he might have been reclaimed if a friend had gently reproved him, instead of reporting him to the public.

Many innocent persons have been led to lead a life of sin, regardless of character or condition in life, by having false statements made about them. They say they "might as well have the game as the name."

How much better it would be, what a beneficial influence it would have on society, if we would have charity for others, overlook their faults, or kindly reprove them, and speak more of their virtues!

Look at the influence on a child. Tell him often that he knows nothing, and he never will know much. Treat him like a brute, and he will be a dunce; but tell him that he can do something if he tries—his eyes will brighten with hope, then he will try to be somebody, and will succeed to some extent. This rule will hold good with those of mature years. Try it and see.

Gone to Seed.—The Washington *Union* makes the following well-timed remarks on the decaying aspect of Know-Nothingism:

"The best evidence of the disgraceful folly of the Know-Nothing creed is to be found in the almost universal repudiation of that creed by the Know-Nothings themselves. Its secrecy is cast out as an unclean thing. Its oaths have become so odious that the easiest way to insult a member of its order is to ask him if he has taken them. Its religious intolerence, no matter how practised, is most furiously denied; and even that fondness for American interests and "Americans ruling America" has dwindled into an eagerness to receive the votes and the counsels of all, either native or foreign born, who are willing to unite with them. Such is one view of Know-Nothing policy—such the experience of the last eighteen months presented in the different State councils, North and South."

Read!!

From the National Defender, (Norristown, Pa.) a Fillmore Paper.

A Jeffries on the Bench!

WILMOT'S JUDICIAL DECISION.

The Supreme Court of the United States recently decided that a negro was not a Citizen and the Republican party of Pennsylvania now appeal from the decision of the Judges at Washington to the people of Pennsylvania, and present David Wilmot as the standard bearer who is to record their verdict. Mr. Wilmot is himself a Judge, and his "decisions" may, under such a state of things, fairly be brought into the canvass.—Our attention has been directed to a decision of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania upon an appeal from Susquehanna County, which may, perhaps, furnish new food for those gentlemen who are so anxious that the action of our Courts should not interfere with the rights of any citizen.

The circumstances are briefly these:—In a case of arbitration in Susquehanna county, Judge Wilmot sitting as Examiner, Nahum Newton, Esq., a practising lawyer of that country, was subpœned as a witness. He obeyed the call, but as he alleges, was misinformed as to place and again received notice to be present at a future day. Before the time specified he was called to an adjoining county on urgent professional business and informed Judge Wilmot of the fact by note. On his return an attachment was served upon him for *contempt of Court*, he was arrested, his deposition taken, and at the April term of Court thereafter, Mr. Newton was stripped of his professional character by the following remarkable order:—"*The Court order that Nahum Newton be suspended from practising as an attorney in this Court, until such time as reinstated by a revocation of this order!*"

"The effect of this extraordinary "decision" on the part of the present nominee of the negro-rights party, was to deprive Mr. Newton of the means of earning a livelihood, and, had it even been founded on good law, would have been the exercise of such a power, as might suit the purposes of a Jeffries, but was entirely unworthy of a Judge who had any regard for the privileges or feelings of his fellow man. Mr. Newton, however, not feeling disposed to submit to the despotism which Judge Wilmot thought proper to exercise, appealed to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, which promptly reversed the order. We have not room for the entire decision but present the concluding portion, which will give our readers some idea of the utter want of knowledge or disregard of law manifested by Wilmot in his desire to wreak his vengeance upon the head of Mr. Newton. It is as follows:

"The power to punish summarily for contempts is essential to the existence and usefulness of courts of justice, but to prevent oppression, through abuse of the power, the legislature have carefully defined, not only the cases in which it may be exercised, but the form and mode of the punishment also, and have, moreover, declared that the power shall be "*restricted*" to the offence and penalties.

It is apparent the court did not heed this legislation. They punished a lawyer summarily in his professional character for an offence as a witness. Without a conviction for contempt, they inflicted a penalty, which is forbidden by statute.

The legislation would be a vain array of words, if a gentleman of the bar who happened to be in technical contempt as a tardy witness, might instead of being fined, be stripped of his profession. As well might the occupation of any other witness be taken away from him for his disobedience to a subpœna, and his family beggarded. Before such things can be done, the Act of Assembly *restricting* punishments for contempt must be repealed and forgotten.

The record suggests no unprofessional or improper conduct on the part of the defendant as a practising attorney. His only fault was as a witness, and that not such as to attract the censure of the proper tribunal to punish it. He has done nothing to forfeit the title to his profession, and yet he was thrust out of it for an offence for which he was not convicted—an offence, which, if committed, belonged to a different tribunal to punish: an offence which no tribunal in Pennsylvania had any right or power to punish in the mode adopted.

A record so full of mistakes cannot be sustained in this court.

And now, to wit, March 16th, 1857, this cause having been heard and fully considered, it is here ordered and adjudged that the proceedings of the Court of Common Pleas of Susquehanna County in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Nahum Newton, be reversed, annulled, and wholly taken for naught.

And it is further ordered and adjudged, that the said Nahum Newton be restored to his rights and privileges as an attorney of the several courts of said county, as fully as he enjoyed the same before the order of the 18th of April, 1856, was made."

A more decided and withering rebuke, was never administered by the Suprem Court, and it was eminently deserved. "*A record*," say the Judges, "*so full of mistakes cannot be sustained in this Court*," and it is fair to presume that Wilmot was either ignorant of the law, or else governed by a malignant and despicable desire to play the despot and wreak his private vengeance on Mr. Newton by wholly disregarding its plain provisions. If we accept the former as the most charitable view of the case, it presents a contemptible picture of the *legal* attainments of the man who is to lead the people of Pennsylvania against the Supreme Court of the United States, upon the ground that it has misconstrued the law! but if the latter is the true state of the case, it furnishes a remarkable proof that while the hypocritical tears of Wilmot are shed over the negro, he can nullify the laws of his own State to oppress and destroy the white citizen and starve him, if necessary, into a compliance with his will. We commend this plain statement of *facts* to those Republican editors who are in the habit of talking about the "despotism of the Supreme Court!"

Where are You?

The Whigs used to tell us that the mortal corporation of Henry Clay embodied all that was good in government and pure in patriotism.—Who does not recollect how they worshipped him, how they wept over his defeat in 1844, and how they threatened vengeance upon every man who opposed him actively then? At that time David Wilmot was almost daily on the stump trying to prove that Clay had made a corrupt bargain with Adams, by which General Jackson was cheated out of the Presidency—that Clay was not a better tariff man than Polk and that the election of Clay would be most disasterous to the Country. No man in Pennsylvania was more persevering in his efforts to defeat Henry Clay than David Wilmot. And no man labored with more zeal to prove the Whig party totally unworthy of public confidence than this Wilmot. Where are the friends of Henry Clay now? Have they already forgotten their old idol? Is the memory of that great man a "nine days bubble"? Where are the "British Whigs" now about whom David Wilmot delighted to discant, whom he ridiculed and whom he denounced? Are these same men now acknowledging their error by supporting Wilmot for Governor? Wilmot, who claims and boasts that he has not changed, but that while one party has left the other came to him.—Wilmot, who has never voted for a whig in his life, but used every endeavor to defeat them.—Wilmot, the first Pennsylvanian in Congress who advocated what the Whigs called Free Trade.—Wilmot, who they denounced as a traitor and a disgrace to the State—is this really the same Wilmot these Whigs are supporting for Governor? We can hardly trust ourselves to make the allegation, yet it is true that the great body of his supporters were once Whigs—"British Whigs" as he delighted to call them.

But there is scarcely a bad thing which has not some good in it, and we congratulate the country upon the fact that all the Democratic allegations about the Whigs are now universally admitted to have been true, as is abundantly evident from the fact that the Whigs are now nearly all supporting a man for Governor who reiterated those allegations. The Whigs have not merely abandoned their faith and repudiated their statesman, but they scornfully condemn all their Whig professions, by adopting a candidate who opposed and denounced them all as visionary and unpatriotic heresies. Alas, poor Whigs!—*Clinton Democrat.*

Iowa Elections.

The sober second thought of the people is always right. But a few months since Republicanism swept over many portions of our country, leaving darkness in its track. But already the cloud begins to break, and this not merely in one locality, nor one portion of the Union.—In New England, the Democracy and the country have cause to rejoice in the manifestation of a returning triumph of sober reason over passion and mad prejudice. To the northward in Michigan, we see signs pregnant with hope of a speedy return of that portion of the nation to the Democratic line. The late election in Iowa, presents a most gratifying result.

In the Davenport "Democrat," we find returns from all but eighteen counties, which foot up,

Democratic	6,577
Republican	5,536
Dem. Maj.	1,041
The Counties to hear from gave Fremont a maj.	546
Democratic Majority	495

according to Republican figures. The Democrat adds that the majority will more likely be 1,500.

When we recollect that Fremont's plurality, within the State was over 7,500, we can appreciate the magnitude and significance of the change. Certainly Iowa has redeemed herself most nobly. This result is not only gratifying, but, as an indication of what we may expect from the *great* west, proves to the country, that democratic principles and policy have a fast hold upon the affections of the masses. It also demonstrates that the position taken by the administration upon the questions now agitating the public mind commands and will receive the endorsement of a thinking and patriotic people. —*Pittsburg Union.*

The Arrival of Mormons at Boston.—It has already been stated that a ship arrived at Boston last week, from Liverpool, with 800 Mormons. The Courier says:

Many of the families were possessed of considerable property. The captain estimated the amount of British gold upon the passengers at £20,000, and said that he knew of more than one person who had £1,000 for his own use and that of his family. Several had left relatives and friends behind them. One woman had left her husband that she might go to the land of the saints; and there was another beautiful, dark-eyed young woman with a young infant, whose story, as told by the captain, was quite touching.

The captain noticed her when they started, as possessed of great beauty, but lost sight of her in a day or two, and, supposing she had changed her quarters, did not inquire for her for eight or ten days. He was then told that she had been very sick, and was still quite feeble. He had her brought from between decks, and laid on a mattress, got her some port wine and cake, and tried to bring her back to health.—Under the treatment she improved much, and in reply to his questions told him that she had left a pleasant home, in a quiet village in England, and a husband to whom she had been married but a year or two, for this journey. He asked her reasons. She replied that she had done so for Christ's sake, who promised that if one forsook father and mother and husband for him, she should receive more abundantly in this life, and in the world to come everlasting life.

The conduct of these Mormons on board the vessel was exemplary. In their personal habits they were cleanly, only four using tobacco.

As soon as the emigrants had left Liverpool they formed themselves into eight divisions, with about one hundred in each division, and chose a bishop and an elder to preside over each company. They had morning and evening service—prayer and singing—and in the evening generally a sermon. On Sundays a sermon was preached to each section.

SURPRISE PARTIES.

We find in the *Boston Herald*, the following just criticism upon this new phase of social fashion. Why cannot some poor widow, or laborer, broken down with poverty and disease, be "surprised?" Why should surprise parties be confined to clergymen, retiring office-holders, and railroad conductors, who have made snug little fortunes out of salaries not sufficient to support an ordinary family? The truth is, the whole thing is a humbug. The Herald says:

"The latest demonstration of fashion is "Surprise Parties." They had a small beginning. Some affectionate parishoners, to testify their regards for a beloved pastor, got up a party to surprise him With their gifts. The idea was a novel one. The thing looked amazingly. It was at once adopted by fashion and became a social institution for the season. Surprise parties take place almost everywhere. 'Are you going to the surprise party to-night?' says Jones to Brown. 'I don't know; where is it to be?' 'At my house,' says Jones. This short colloquy explains the prevailing idea of surprise parties, better than whole paragraphs could do.

We have read of numerous surprise parties where the recipients of gifts have been the favored of fortune, and had no want unsupplied. But we have looked in vain for the record of surprise parties to cheer the heart of the widow and make glad her home: to clothe the naked, relieve the destitute, bring needed food or fuel to families famishing for the one and freezing for want of the other. Surprise parties turned in this direction would fulfil a high and noble mission; would become worthy of being cherished in any community; would carry a blessing with them, and would ennoble and elevate all who participate in them. When shall we have a surprise party of this description to record?"

A WORD TO YOUNG LADIES.

We wish to say a word to young ladies about your influence over young men. Did you ever think of it? Did you ever realize that you could have any influence at all over them?—We believe that a young lady by her constant, consistent, Christian example, may exert an untold power. You do not know the respect, the almost worship, which young men, no matter how wicked they may be themselves, pay to a consistent Christian lady, be she young or old. A gentleman once said to a lady who boarded in the same house with him, that her life was a constant proof of the truth of the Christian religion. Often the simple request of a lady will keep a young man from doing wrong. We have known this to be the case very frequently: and young men have been kept from breaking the Sabbath, from drinking, from chewing, just because a lady whom they respected, and for whom they had an affection, requested it. A tract given, an invitation to church, a request that your friend would read the Bible daily, will often be regarded, when more powerful appeals from other sources would fall unheeded upon his heart. Many of the gentlemen whom you meet in society are far away from their own homes—away from the influence of parents and sisters—and they will respond to any interest taken in their welfare. We all speak of a young man's danger from evil associates, and the very bad influence which his dissipated gentlemen companions have over him. We believe it is all true: but we believe it is just as true that a gentleman's character is formed, to a very great extent, by the ladies that he associates with, before he becomes a complete man of the world. We think, in other words, that a young man is pretty much what his sistsrs and a young lady friend choses to make him.

We knew a family where the sisters encouraged the younger brother to smoke, thinking it was manly, and to mingle with gay, dissipated fellows, because they thought it "smart;" and he did mingle with them, until he became just like them, body and soul, and abused the same sisters shamefully. The influence began farther back with his gentlemen companions. It began with his sisters, and was carried on thro' the forming years of character. On the other hand, if his sisters are watchful and affectionate they may, in various ways—by entering into little plans with interest, by introducing their younger brothers into good ladies society, lead them along until their character is formed, and then a high-toned respect for ladies, and a manly self-respect, will keep them from mingling with low society. If a young man sees that the religion which in youth he was taught to venerate, is lightly thought of and perhaps sneered at, by the young ladies with whom he associates, we can hardly expect him to think that it is the thing for him. Let none say that they have no influence, any more than you can live without breathing. One *is* just as unavoidable as the other. Beware, then, what kind of influence it is you are exerting. An invitation to take a glass of wine, or to play a game of cards, may kindle the fires of intemperance to burn for ever. A jest given at the expense of religion; a light trifling manner in the house of God, or any of the numerous ways in which you may show your disregard for the souls of others, may be the means of ruining many for time and eternity.—*Home Journal.*

Exciting Scene in Church; Marriage Ceremony interrupted.

From the Lancaster Express of Wednesday.

A scene of the wildest excitement occurred last evening at St. James' (Episcopal) Church, in this city, which for a time threatened to be very serious in its consequences. It having become generally known that the marriage of two young ladies, both highly esteemed and enjoying an extensive circle of friends and acquaintances was to take place in the church, the one at seven and the other at eight o'clock, an unusually large congregation collected to witness the ceremonies. Long before the hour named for the first marriage, the church was crowded to its utmost capacity. The pews, galleries and stairways and vestibule, were packed full of men women and children, and by the time the bridal party arrived many persons were unable to gain admittance, who subsequently collected at the windows on the street.

The appearance of Mr. Fisher and Miss Diller, at about 7½ o'clock, was the signal for a general and disgraceful scramble for available positions for witnessing the ceremonies. Many of those present appeared to have no regard for their own decency or the sacred character of the house. They stood on the seats and even scrambled on the backs of the pews, the spectacle presented being more like what is sometimes seen in a theatre than we ever witnessed in a church. Amid this confusion the solemn and impressive ceremony was commenced by Rev. Jacob W. Diller, brother of the happy bride; but before its conclusion the confusion was renewed in consequence of many persons becoming alarmed by the breaking of a bench in one of the galleries which they supposed was the gallery itself giving way under the weight upon it.

The ceremony being over, the bridal party had scarcely retired from the church, when an old bench which had formerly been carried into the organ gallery gave way under the weight of those standing upon it. Some person in the gallery cried out that the gallery was falling, and a general stampede commenced in all parts of the church. The lower windows were thrown up, and used by many as a means of exit. One young gentleman was so terribly frightened, that he quite forgot the lady he had escorted to the church, and made a break through the nearest window, carrying with him the entire lower section of sash. He was quickly followed by a couple of ladies, and others were prevented from leaping out by those on the inside who had presence of mind sufficient to see that there was no real danger, except that which arose from the panic. Several ladies got out of one of the gallery windows, descending on the vestry roof, and from thence into the church-yard. A number of ladies fainted, which, with the screaming and praying, the rattling of blinds and broken glass, presented a frightful spectacle. Those under the gallery supposed to be falling, made a rush in the direction of the pulpit, overturning and slightly damaging the baptismal font, and carrying away the banister in front of the chancel.

Dr. Atlee, who had been sent for to attend to those supposed to be injured, finally somewhat quieted the tumult by announcing that nobody was hurt and that there was no real danger.—But the crowd still lingered to witness the nuptials of Mr. Ehler and Miss Calder, until Dr. Bwoman announced that ceremony would not be performed in the church. Even then many persons regarded this as a *ruse* on the part of the Doctor to get clear of the crowd, and it was not until the Sexton began to turn off the gas that the church was cleared. The second bridal party repaired to the residence of the bride's father, where the ceremony was performed by Dr. Bowman, and the happy pair at once prepared to start on their wedding tour, in the evening train.

AN INDIAN TRAGEDY.

On Sunday last, at 4 o'clock P. M., as Mr. Jerry Montricket and Harrison Loomis—the former of Minnesota, and the latter of Wisconsin—were towing a boat along the edge of the ice on the Mississippi, between the mouth of the Chippewa and Nelson's Landing, on the Wisconsin side, they were met by three Sioux Indians, one of whom (Iron Cloud) was intoxicated, and who, without any provocation whatever, raised his gun, gave the fearful warhoop, and shouting "Chippewa," fired at the above named gentlemen. Mr. Montricket, being the foremost, was shot in the back, to the right of the spinal column, the ball passing obliquely forward and making its exit out of the side between the seventh and eigth ribs, wounding the liver. Mr. Loomis received two balls, one of which entered the body on the right side, just above the right pelvic bone, passing through the lower portion of the abdomen and lodging in the left side; the other ball entered the foot at the base of the lesser toe, passing through the foot and lodging at the base of the greater toe. We learn that there was also another gentleman in the boat at the time (whose name we did not learn) who was fortunately not injured. After shooting the two men, the Indian deliberately commenced loading his gun again, but was prevented from doing so by one of his companions, who wrested his gun from him and broke it over a log. The uninjured man then brought his wounded companions to Nelson's Landing from where a number of men immediately started out and arrested the Indian. They tied his hands together, put him into a canoe and bro't him over to the Minnesota side; he afterwards was taken back to the Wisconsin side—to the place where he committed the crime—and there was hung by the citizens. Since writing the above, we learn from the attending surgeon that Mr. Loomis is dead, and that Mr. Montricket is not out of danger.—*Wabasyaw M. T. Journal.*

DISCOVERY OF A CURIOUS CAVE.

The Waterville (N. Y.) Times publishes the following story which, if it is intended to be believed, will make a heavy draft upon our credulity. The Letters D L O S at the end when read backwards make the word SOLD, and from that the inference is drawn that the editor is amusing himself by hoaxing his readers. If this be so, the joke may recoil upon himself, and he may find that people will not believe him even when he does tell the truth, and when it is of importance to him to have their confidence. We give however what he says about the *Singular Discovery.*

Some of our readers will remember that several years ago, a man named Walker while at work on the highway, a few rods below the distillery, lost a crobar in the following singular manner. He was endeavoring to loosen some sharp stones that appeared to be firmly imbeded in the road, between which he struck a heavy blow with the point of the bar, when to his surprise it slipped from his hands and passed out of his reach, into a cavity below. There has long been a tradition, that the sharp bluffs on either side of the ravine, were connected by a subterranean passage, under the bed of the creek; and that the passage has been used as a means of security and defence in time of danger by the people, who constructed it: but what manner of people they were was unknown to this generation.

The circumstance created considerable excitement at the time, but no serious attempts were made to recover the missing crowbar, because it would interfere with the highway. But the spot was visited by most of the village savans, and a variety of opinions were ventured upon, touching the subterranean passage, and its probable uses and belongings. At length, however, the circumstance was forgotten, or only occasionally alluded to by the wonder-loving story tellers of the town.

Yesterday afternoon, however, while two boys were at play, about ten rods West of the road and near the margin of the creek, they discovered a hole in the ground nearly large enough to admit the body of a man. It excited their curiosity to such a degree that they thrust long poles into it, but could not touch the bottom. They immediately made the circumstances known to three laborers at work near the lower mill. Some lights and rope were soon procured; the hole was enlarged, when two of the men and one of the boys were let down into the cavity.

They descended about thirty feet before they struck bottom, when they found themselves in a subterranean passage, running nearly east and west, and about twenty-five feet wide. It was built of coarse, unhewn stone, but of a different quality from any known to exist in this vicinity. The stone were laid in a dark and very tenacious cement, and the whole work was very handsomely done. The floor was nicely hewn limestone like Eastman's quarry, and were probably brought from it. The day was so far advanced that little was done toward an exploration of this singular work; but discoveries that were made were very important, and may lead to a solution of the mystery. The explorers on going eastward about thirty rods, came upon a large square or court, which was estimated by them to be about fifty feet in diameter. In this court they found the following articles, which will doubtless lead to further important discoveries.

Several bundles of arrows and many hundreds of bows of hickory, so massive and inflexible that neither of the men could bend them.

Sixty two stands of fire-arms, of that description commonly known in military parlance as "blunderbuss," and were in general use in the reign of Louis XIV, of France. Their locks showed them to be of French Manufacture, as they bore the impression of the French coat-of-arms. Their stocks were much decayed and fell to pieces on the slightest touch. The barrels were of brass and covered over with a very thick coat of mingled mould and verdigris.

Eleven rusty and much battered swords were found, without scabbard or mountings of any kind. Their hilts were of elaborately carved bone; but they do not exhibit nice workmanship, and they are totally void of inscriptions of any kind.

An Iron bar, supposed to be the one lost by Walker some thirty years ago. It was broken about three inches from the tip. It is five feet one inch in length and weighs twenty-three pounds.

Nineteen sauce pans, eight copper boilers, and one hundred and ten iron goblets were found distributed about the room in entire disorder, leading one to conclude that some feast or festival had been broken up without "previous notice." In the north-east corner of the Court were found two skins, containing parched corn, very dry and hard, but wholly untouched by mould. Under this immense heap of provisions was found a helmet of brass and iron, the front piece of which bore the following letters in Roman characters: "D. L. O. S."

A picture of Sunday Life in Chicago.—Here is a picture of Sunday life in Chicago, furnished by the *Times* of that city:

"Here in Chicago on Sunday we have fifty-six churches open during the forenoon and evening; but at the same time there are no less than eighty ball rooms, in each of which the 'band' plays from morning till midnight, and waltzing goes on without intermission. In addition to these 'festivities,' we have two theatres, each with its performers in tights and very short garments, rivaling Ellsler in their grand evolutions. Saloons have their front doors closed by proclamation, but do a thriving business through side entrances."

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, MAY 15, 1857.

G. W. Bowman, Editor and Proprietor.

Democratic State Nominations.

GOVERNOR:

Gen. Wm. F. Packer.

CANAL COMMISSIONER:

Hon. Nimrod Strickland.

A GREAT MAN HAS PASSED AWAY.

DIED,

On the 8th inst. in the city of Baltimore, where he was taken suddenly ill of pneumonia, Rev. JOHN A. COLLINS, in the 56th year of his age, and the 28th of his ministry. He was tranquil in his short and painful illness, and triumphant in death.—*Baltimore Sun.*

☞The above sad and melancholy notice reached this place on last Saturday evening, and was received with evident manifestations of the deepest sorrow by all classes of our citizens. Having, for several years, been our Presiding Elder, and possessed, as he was, of a peculiarly kind and social disposition, he had made the personal acquaintance of most of our people—and none knew him but to love him. When it was announced that he was to preach, the Church was always crowded to overflowing, and his Sermons never failed to reach the heart as well as the judgment of his audience. Calm, mild, and impressive, and never at a loss for words to convey his ideas in the most beautiful and soul-stirring, yet plain and easily to be understood, manner, he developed such talents and power of thought as fall to the lot of few men. He stood at the very head not only of the distinguished Conference of which he was so distinguished a member, but of the Ministry of this country, a fact universally conceded. The name of John A. Collins was familiar to the people of every State in the Union, and his public discourses touching leading questions always commanded the admiration of the respectable press of all parties. Devoted to his calling, he considered no personal sacrifice too great in the performance of the duties required of him by the Church. Bold, fearless, honest and independent, as he was faithful and upright, fearing his God only, he expressed the sentiments of his heart with that manly force and dignity which always commanded the respect even of those who differed with him in opinion—that is, of those whose opinions were worth noticing. Opposed to all *isms*—all *bigotry*—all *fanaticism*—every thing which partook of *Abolitionism*—and all the modern *humbugs* of every species, and which have so much disturbed the harmony of the Church as well as the public generally, Mr. Collins never failed to repudiate them in Christian terms, regardless of who he pleased or displeased. His prayers for the perpetuity of the Union of these States were such as to excite every noble impulse of the human heart, and call forth a hearty *amen* from all who appreciate the civil priviliges so lavishly bestowed upon us by the heroes of the Revolution through the interposition of a merciful Providence. Whilst opposed to Abolitionism and all political "slavery agitation," the colored man never had a better friend than John A. Collins, and well those who knew him know it, and bear testimony to the fact. He never courted favor with the opulent, and it was plain to be seen that his deepest sympathies were always enlisted in behalf of the poor. His death, although unexpected to many, was not unexpected to himself. When he last held a quarterly meeting in this place, which was in February last, he not only dwelt upon the supposition from the pulpit that that might be the last time he would ever preach to the people of Bedford, but he remarked, in private conversation, that he felt that his work on earth was rapidly drawing to a close, and that he was ready and waiting the summons of his Divine Master! So deeply was he impressed on this point, that, in his last discourse, which was on Monday night, at the close of the service, he *exhorted* the congregation in a powerful and affectionate manner, and told them that if they should never again meet on earth, his prayer to God was that they would meet in Heaven! Many will carry the remembrance of that sweet exhortation with them to their graves, and die with the pleasing theme lingering upon their lips. How many of those who heard his last invitation will be found in the last Great Day among those who have washed their robes and made them white in the blood of the Lamb! Will that exhortation come up to the condemnation of any who heard it?—Oh, melancholy thought! Yet it is to be feared that such will be the fact. May his admonitions warn those who have listened to that cheering voice which now lies still in death to "flee the wrath to come!" He died in the Gospel harness, and was on his way to Bedford to hold a Quarterly meeting, when the Angel of Death notified him suddenly—It is enough—come up higher—and participate in the joys for which you have so long and so faithfully labored.—If the unseen spirits of the blessed are permitted to hover around those they loved upon earth, (and the deceased beautifully interspersed one of his sermons in alluding to his sainted mother, who died before he knew her, with this idea,) then that of John A. Collins will often be in our midst, for he loved the people of Bedford as devotedly as he was beloved by them. Servant of God, rest in Peace.

The following notices of the death and burial of our beloved Elder, are copied from the Baltimore *Sun*, and will be read with painful interest. A more extended notice will no doubt be given in the columns of the Church organ, which we hope to receive in time for the next *Gazette*:

Death of Rev. John A. Collins.

Rev. John A. Collins, one of the most able and popular of the Methodist clergy, died at the residence of Mr. James H. Wood, No 57 Lee Street, at twenty minutes before two o'clock yesterday afternoon, in the 56th year of his age. John A., son of Mr. Joseph Collins, now residing in this city, was born near Seaford, Sussex county, Delaware, on the 5th of May, 1801. His mother, an accomplished lady, died while he was quite young, and his father subsequently removed to Georgetown, D. C., where he was educated by Dr. Carnahan, afterwards President of the Princeton College. Before he reached his eighteenth year he was appointed to a clerkship in the General Land Office, which he held for a year or two. He then taught school for four or five years, and married, when he was appointed to a clerkship in the General Post-office. This position he held until 1830, when he became a member of the Baltimore Annual Conference. His earliest efforts in the pulpit showed a strongly developed mind, and the following year he was appointed to the Baltimore station, the most important within the bounds of the conference. In 1836, though but young in the ministry he was chosen by the conference to represent that body in the general conference then held in Cincinnati. He filled with success all the principal appointments within the bounds of the conference. In 1844 he was chosen by the bishop as the presiding elder of the Baltimore district, in which he continued until 1848. He then took a supernumerary relation in the conference, and was appointed to a clerkship in the Indian bureau, but resigned it before the close of the year, and was chosen as the presiding elder, which continued until his death. During his ministerial career he was elected by the general conference as the assistant editor of the Christian Advocate and Journal; but that field did not suit his taste, and he soon resigned it to return to the itinerant work. Since 1836 he has always been chosen a delegate to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and his action at the late meeting of that body, in restoring order when dissolution threatened because of the agitation of the slavery question, is still fresh in the memory of those who felt an interest in the unity and prosperity of the church. With views strictly conservative, a quick perception and strong reasoning faculties, with decided oratorical powers, he succeeded almost invariably in carrying his point, and restoring harmony whenever discord presented itself. In the Baltimore Conference, where his whole clerical life was spent, he occupied a high position, and took the front on all important questions affecting the interests of the church. At the late session of the conference, when the question of the division of the body, which had agitated it for fifteen years, was brought up, and when there seemed no possibility of the accomplishment of the object, John A. Collins came forward with a compromise that at once settled the difficulty and consummated the separation.

Immediately after the adjournment of the conference he was attacked with illness and prostrated for several days, but he recovered and resumed his duties. On Friday last he left his home, about two miles from the city on the Calverton road, and came to the city, intending to take the cars for Bedford, Pa., on the following morning, where he had an appointment to hold a quarterly meeting. He then was troubled with a cough, and during the night was attacked with pneumonia, which terminated his existence. As he had lived a faithful minister of the church so he died.

FUNERAL OF THE REV. JOHN A. COLLINS.—The funeral services in connection with the demise of this distinguished divine took place yesterday afternoon at the Wesley Chapel, corner of Barre and Hanover streets. The attendance was large, numbering several thousand persons. During the day the body was lain in state at the residence of James H. Wood, Lee street, where hundreds of the lay members of the church, the clergy and others testified their love and respect for the dead by indulging in a last look upon the face of him from whose lips they had often heard the words of consolation and wisdom. At 3½ o'clock a procession of the clergy was formed, and the coffin placed in a hearse, furnished by Thomas Godey, undertaker, which was driven to the chapel, and the coffin borne in and placed upon a raised cenotaph in front of the pulpit, the following clergymen acting as pall-bearers:—Rev. J. McMurray, Rev. Wm. Harden, Rev. R. S. Dashiell, Rev. G. G. Brooke, Rev. M. Goheen, Rev. W. H. Pitcher, Rev. T. Sewall, and Rev. J. B. Hedges.

The coffin was of stained mahogany with silver plate and inscription thereon, and six silver handles with nails of the same metal, plain and unostentatious as the life of him whose mortal remains it contained had been. The services were opened by the reading of select and appropriate portions of scripture by the Rev. Thomas Hildt, and the singing of the familiar hymn commencing "Servant of God, well done," the congregation rising. Prayer was then offered by the Rev. John A. Gere, and the Rev. Wm. B. Edwards preached the funeral sermon, selecting for his text the XI chapter of John and 26th verse, "Whosoever believeth in me shall never die." At the conclusion of the sermon the coffin was replaced upon the hearse and the funeral cortege, numbering thirty carriages, moved to Mount Olivet, where his remains were interred, and the solemn services concluded by the reading of the funeral services of the Methodist Episcopal Church over the grave.

FUNERAL SERVICES.

☞On next Sabbath morning, at the usual hour, Rev. Mr. SPOTSWOOD will preach a Sermon appropriate to the death of that great and good man, Rev. JOHN A. COLLINS—a discourse which will interest our entire community, for no man ever had more sincere and devoted friends in Bedford than had the illustrious deceased—a partiality which was by no means confined to his own Church, but which embraced all denominations. Loved as he was when living, his memory will ever dwell in the affections of the people of Bedford. His Funeral will be preached from many pulpits.

Mr. George Blymire.

☞The conduct of this gentleman, in joining the Democratic Party, will be followed by hundreds in Bedford County who have always regarded him as a man of honor and integrity, and a devoted Christian, having been a class-leader of high-standing in the Methodist Church for the last twenty years. No man was ever governed by a more conscientious motive than was Mr. Blymire, in abondoning the party with which he has heretofore acted. Holding, at present, the office of Treasurer of the Poor House of Bedford county, he is liable to be removed at any moment, without the prospect of receiving office at the hands of the Democratic Party. Viewing Know Nothingism as a great scourge upon the morals of the country, and looking upon Abolitionism as little short of a pestilence, he determined to join the true party of the country—and, in doing so, has secured the confidence, respect, and approbation of a very large majority of the freemen of Bedford County. A plain, hard-working man, Mr. B. has made a character in Bedford, and occupies a standing in society, second to no man in the place. We truly rejoice in such an acquisition to the Democratic ranks. If there is any man living, divested of all selfish ambition, and who simply desires to do right, that man is GEORGE BLYMIRE.

☞DR. HICKOK, who never was and never will be an aspirant for office, joined the Democratic Party as a conscientious duty, for which he will receive the applause of all who are willing to allow a free man to express the honest sentiments of a free heart. Dr. Hickok has been a resident of Bedford for a great many years, and has always been recognised as one of our best citizens. The Church, the Sunday School, the house of prayer, and every place having for its object the promotion of virtue and morality is the place where the Doctor is to be found—and we unhesitatingly say that he is one of the most useful men in the place. His superior skill as a Dentist has been tested by almost every man and woman in Bedford, and, should he leave us, his place could not be supplied. The viper's tongue can never affect a man like this.

Sermon to Young Men.

☞Rev. Mr. SPOTSWOOD preached a beautiful and highly interesting Sermon in the M. E. Church on last Sabbath evening to the young men of Bedford, which was listened to with marked attention by a very large audience. Many of the ideas advanced were very impressive, and the whole subject was enforced with great ability. Such Sermons are calculated to do great good.

The Daily News.

☞We have always regarded this paper as among the most reckless of the opposition prints in Pennsylvania, and, in giving publication to many of its productions, it is only with the view of showing the degraded state of morals existing in the ranks of the Americans *and* Republicans. One thing is worthy of note, however, and that is, that although the Abolitionists denounce the News as standing solitary and alone in opposing Wilmot, the late municipal election shows that 19,000 out of the 23,000 enemies of Democracy in Philadelphia are with the News, and have declared an eternal war against sectionalism! Wilmot "stinks in their nostrils."

☞Mr. DANIEL R. ANDERSON has been appointed Postmaster at Centreville, in Cumberland Valley Township. He will make an excellent and accommodating officer.

Extra Pay!!

☞The present Legislature, we are compelled, in justice to truth, to say, is the most disgraceful that ever assembled at Harrisburg; and, as if to add another leaf to the record of their infamy, they have voted themselves each $200 *extra pay*, which, added to $50 worth of books voted themselves, will make their pay for this session seven hundred and fifty dollars! When the salary was raised to five hundred dollars, being an increase of about $200, the people complained; and but a few months elapses until it is increased $200 more! If the people submit to this, it will not be long until they vote themselves a thousand dollars or more a session. The Legislation of this session will prove a lasting curse to the people, and, instead of receiving extra pay, the majority deserve to be severely punished for the evils they have inflicted upon the community. If they had adjourned three months ago, it would have been worth millions to the tax-payers. They spent about two-thirds of the session in adjourning and running about the country, and, when reprimanded by the press for doing so, they said it was nobody's business, as their salary was fixed, and, therefore, a long session could only affect themselves. But now it is rendered fully apparent that the session has been extended for the express purpose of affording an excuse for adding two hundred dollars to their pay! JORDAN voted against the bill, but it is evident he wanted it to pass, for although he has rendered himself ridiculous by *spouting* upon every subject that comes up, he had not a word to say against this wholesale plundering measure, but simply recorded his vote against it with the hope of saving himself from the execrations which he knew would be heaped upon him by his constituents at home. Those who voted for the measure were even more honorable than those who voted against it without saying a word in defence of the people's Treasury thus recklessly plundered. Now, we venture to predict, that every man who voted for that measure will be marked by his constituents—and those who take the money from the Treasury will stand equally condemned with those who voted for the passage of the law. There can be no escape. It was agreed between them and the tax-payers that they were to receive $500 for the session, whether long or short, and it will be downright dishonesty for any member to draw more than this from the taxes wrung from the sweat of the poor man's brow.—When the session closes we will be able to tell who was honest and who was not on this subject. Mr. WELSH, the gallant Senator from the noble county of York, was, we believe, the only man who raised his voice against the measure. He will be honored for his course not only by the people of his own county, but by the people of the whole State.

J. P. SANDERSON VS. JOHN COVODE.

On the 15th day of April, 1857, in the town of Altoona, and County of Blair, *Hon.* JOHN COVODE, a member of Congress from the County of Westmoreland, at a meeting of a mere remnant of what was the "American State Council," then holding a session at that place for the purpose of endorsing the nomination of Wilmot, in order to abridge the influence of the *Daily News*, which repulses Wilmot, charged upon JOHN P. SANDERSON, the Editor thereof, that "he had received money, or that his debts were paid at all events for the course he pursued during the last Presidential campaign, and that *knowing* what he said he was responsible for it." Messrs. Nichuals, E. W. Miles, and J. M. Church, certify to the fact that Covode used this precise language in debate. Having been thus branded, Mr. Sanderson addressed a note to Covode requesting him to put in writing the charges he had thus preferred, to which he replied that he "had no answer to make." The following card from the editor of the News then follows:

"Fully satisfied that Mr. Covode did make the charges against me as related by Messrs. Nichuals, Miles and Church, and he having refused to repeat them to me in writing, thereby shrinking from the responsibility which he had proffered, and leaving me without a legal remedy for the vindication of my character from the slanders of his foul tongue, I now adopt the only alternative left me, feeling assured that a generous public, however adversely disposed to justify a resort of this kind, will deem it excusable, if not entirely justifiable in this case.

With these explanations of the dastardly conduct of a man, who holds a seat in the House of Representatives of the United States, and ought therefore to be what his title indicates—an honorable man—I pronounce the statement made by John Covode, in the Altoona Council, respecting myself, to be an unqualified and unmitigated falsehood, and I hereby publish and proclaim the said Covode to be a base liar and a cowardly calumniator: a liar—because he has uttered deliberate and unqualified falsehood against me, professing to utter them of his own knowledge, when he had none such, and well knew that he had not when he uttered them; and a cowardly calumniator—because he maligned and traduced my character, in my absence, in a manner, which, his subsequent conduct proves, he knew subjected himself to no legal responsibility, and when called upon to meet the responsibility which he had braggartly offered, by repeating the same in writing, cowardly refused to do so.

J. P. SANDERSON.

Philadelphia, May 6, 1857."

Every man who sustained Filmore in Pennsylvania, and refused to vote for Fremont and become abolitionized by GIDDINGS, JORDAN & Co. have been branded as traitors and as having been bribed to take the course they did, although they were really the only honest men in the ranks of the opposition—for, however much mistaken in their opinions, they were true to their pledge.

☞THE BLAIR COUNTY TRAGEDY.—On Thursday morning of last week, the trial of M'KIMM, for the murder of NORCROSS, was brought to a close—and the jury, after being out an hour and a quarter, returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. The prisoner was then brought into Court, and sentence of death pronounced upon him. Thus ends a trial which has excited a deep interest all over the State. The speeches of Messrs. Thadeus Banks, Gen. Stokes and Col. D. H. Hofius, are spoken of as arguments of a high order.

☞"BUCHANAN CLUB" met on last Saturday night, and had a pleasant time. Mr. GEORGE REIMUND addressed the Club in a neat and forcible speech, which was warmly cheered. Several new names were then added to the roll of honor, when, after some conversational remarks by several of the members, the Club adjourned to meet in two weeks.

☞"Free negroes and Free speech" has been the motto of our opponents in Bedford for the last two years. It is apparent, however, that they never designed that a free white man should enjoy equal priviliges with the negro! When such men as Geo. Blymire, Dr. Hickok, Wm. Spidel, Charles Adams, Adam Ferguson, Levi Agnew, Joshua Mower, John Smith, John Pool, Henry Wood, Jackson Bailor, Thos. R. Gettys, Esq. and Thomas R. Gettys, Jr., &c. &c. &c. leave their foul associations they are branded by these "negro worshippers" as "insignificant creatures," destitute of either influence or character.—What white man will be found in such a party?

LET THEM BE MARKED!

☞To the surprize of the whole country, and the additional disgrace of the Pennsylvania Legislature, the Senate, a few days since, passed a bill allowing *Atheists* to testify in our Courts of Justice without taking an oath, thus establishing the anomalous principle that he who believes in the existence of a Supreme Being, acknowledging his dependence upon and accountability to Him, shall be required to testify under oath, while he who believes in no God, and acknowledges no accountability of any kind, may do so without taking an obligation thus solemnized.—FRANCIS JORDAN voted for this disgraceful measure, his professed "high moral character" to the contrary, notwithstanding, thus offering a license to men who are willing to swear, with a malicious intention, to the injury of their neighbor, to embrace the doctrines of Atheism, in order that they may be relieved from the responsibility of an an oath, which is the only check that can be had to restrain bad men from testifying falsely—for most of those who have no love for God dread his wrath, and, when they take the Holy Bible in their hands are frequently awed into telling the truth. Whose life, liberty, and property will be safe in the hands of witnesses who do not believe in the existence of God? And yet Jordan has endorsed them as good and competent citizens!

The following remarks on this subject from the Lancaster Intelligencer are to the point:

From the Lancaster Intelligencer, May 5.

AN INFIDEL MOVEMENT.

The Senate, on Friday last, by a vote of 24 to 6, passed a bill through final reading for removing the disability of witnesses on account of religious belief. In other words, the bill, if we are not mistaken in its provisions, (for we have not yet seen it,) contemplates the abolishment of the rule, so wisely established by the founders of the Republic, which requires, as one of the qualifications of a witness, that he shall be a believer in the existence of a Supreme Being, and also in the doctrine of future rewards and punishments. The majority of the present Legislature seem to be regardless of public opinion, and are determined to cap the climax of their infamy by an indirect attack upon morality and the cherished religious opinions of a vast majority of their constituents. The next step we suppose will be the establishment of a reign of terror, such as prevailed in revolutionary France—the closing of churches, and the inscription upon the gates of our cemeteries that "Death is an Eternal Sleep." The abolishment of the test before our Magistrates and Courts, is but the entering wedge to a legalized infidelity, and it will be best for every moral and christian community to look well to the character of the men whom they may nominate hereafter for legislative trusts in our Commonwealth.

We are, and always have been opposed to any and every kind of sectarian test, nor would we interfere in the least degree with a man's belief; but we hold that ours is, in some degree at least, a Christian government, founded by the Christian fathers of the Republic, and that it is our bounden duty—a duty we owe to the great Creator of all things, and to those great and good men and true patriots—to adhere closely to the old landmarks, and neither by word or deed throw off any portion of our allegiance to the God whom they worshipped, and whose richest blessing rested upon their patriotic and self-denying labors.

Infidelity and Atheism are rife in the land, and it is full time that good men everywhere should see to it, that the laws in our statute books are not made for the purpose of fostering and spreading these dangerous heresies broadcast over the land.

☞We invite the especial attention of the farmers of Bedford County to the splendid Reaping and Mowing Machine advertised by Messrs. Blymire and Hartley, and the certificate appended of Maj. Watson, a gentleman well qualified to judge of its merits.—As it will be impossible to be at more than one farm at a time, to try each machine, the farmers are assured that these machines are guaranteed to work as represented in the circulars, which may be obtained at Blymire and Hartley's. Those wishing to secure Machines, will please order early, that they may have them set up ready for harvest, which will soon be upon us.

☞Mrs. Cunningham, charged with the murder of Dr. Burdell, has been acquited—so that the mystery connected with his death is as great now as ever!

☞JORDAN'S Senate resolutions against the Supreme Court of the United States, remind us of a tumble-bug trying to upset the Allegheny mountain—they do!

☞Mr. F. CHILDS, from Boston, an accomplished Land-cape Painter, bringing with him high recommendations, has commenced a course of instruction in Painting in this place, and will give lessons to any who desire to acquire the art. He is stopping at the Washington Hotel.

EXTRA PAY.—One of the littlest things done in our Legislature this winter, was the passage of an amendment to the appropriation bill a few days ago, to allow the members two hundred dollars extra pay. When a man accepts an office, he ought to be content to serve for the compensation previously fixed, or resign, and it is very mean for men to accept legislative positions and then vote *themselves* extra pay. If a third power would give them the extra pay it would be justifiable, but to vote it to themselves is contemptible. If the pay is not enough, raise it; but for decency's sake, let the addition apply only to future Legislatures. It will disgrace any member to receive it even if allowed.—*Clinton Democrat.*

AUGUSTA, Ga., May 5.—A tremendous storm of wind and rain occurred at Mobile and its vicinity on Friday and Saturday last. It is estimated that two feet of water fell on a level.—The city was inundated, and several persons were drowned in the flood. The supply of drinking water and gas were cut off in consequence.

THE MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, May 12.—We advance our quotations of Flour 25 cts. per bbl. Sales of 1500 bbls. good brands were made on Saturday evening at $7.25, at which figure holders are firm, with but little stock in which to operate. There has been a fair demand for home consumption from $7.25 up to $8.50 for common and fancy brands; 150 barrels Rye Flour sold at $4.50; 300 bbls. Penn'a. Corn Meal brought $3.50 per bbl., and 200 bbls. favorite brands $3.62½.

The supplies of Wheat continue trifling, and it is wanted—the stocks in the hands of the millers being about exhausted. Sales of 2 and 3000 bushels Penn'a. red, part $1.75 and $1.80 per bushel for fair and good quality, and portion on terms not made public. Rye is scarce. Sales of 700 bushels at 93 cents. Corn is scarce and in demand at 82 cents, but holders refuse this price. Oats are less active; 2,000 bushels prime Penn'a. sold at 58 and 59c., which is a decline.

The receipts of Cloverseed continue small, but there is not much inquiry. The last sale of prime was $7 per 64 lbs.

Brilliant Victory.

The City of Penn Erect—20 of the 24 Wards Democratic—Know-Nothingism Rebuked—Republicanism Prostrated!

It is a most gratifying circumstance that all the elections that have been held since the Presidential election have only served to afford additional evidence of the popularity and increased confidence of the country in the Democratic party. In localities where we were then unsuccessful, the majorities of the opposition have either been greatly reduced or entirely overcome, and where we were then successful, our strength has been consolidated and strengthened. The municipal election in Philadelphia on Tuesday last, forms another evidence of this gratifying condition of public sentiment.

Wm. V. McGrath, the Democratic candidate for city Treasurer is elected by an overwhelming majority.

James Logan is elected City Commissioner by an equally gratifying and overwhelming majority.

The Democrats have elected nearly all of their candidates for Select Council; and out of twenty-four Select Councilmen, including those holding over, TWENTY-ONE are Democrats. Our majority in the Common Council will be equally decided.—Never has any party won so complete a triumph in Philadelphia. Never has so overwhelming an endorsement anywhere been given by a confiding people. The result astonishes alike friends and foes, and echoes the death-knell of the vagaries of the opposition in Philadelphia.

After the result was partially known, an immense crowd of the Democracy called upon Gen. Pierce, at the La Pierre House, and in response to their enthusiastic calls, he delivered one of the most brilliant and effective speeches we have ever heard.

From the York Gazette.

A Political Revolution.—The Democrats carry York Borough!—Wilmottery Repudiated.—The North Ward wheeling into Line!

The result of the election for municipal officers in our borough on Saturday last, is extraordinary and deeply gratifying. *For the first time in about forty years*, the Democrats have a majority over all opposition, electing their Chief Burgess, all the Assistant Burgesses, Town Clerk, and all the School Directors in both of the Wards—thus making A CLEAN SWEEP!

This result is attributable to the deep-seated *Union* feeling of our people. For two generations the sentiments of a decided majority of our citizens have been adverse to the Democratic party—sometimes on a question of removal of the Government deposits—sometimes on the expediency of a United States Bank, or of a protective tariff, or of the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of public lands—in brief, whatever the Democratic party supported, as a party, whatever men or measures, was pretty sure to find a majority arrayed in York Borough against it. That the hostility was against the Democratic party, and very decided, was felt in the days of National Republicanism, under which nomenclature the anti-democratic party ruled the borough—National Republicanism then formed a league with anti-masonery, and carried the Borough with ease—in the palmy days of Whiggery, in a poll of six, seven, eight and nine hundred, the Democrats were beaten generally from 200 to 300, and sometimes more than 400! The opposition to Democracy could even stand Know-Nothingism, and were content, in *that* shape, to carry the Borough on several occasions. But, to the eternal honor of our citizens, *they could not consent to be Abolitionized!* So deep a regard have they for the Union, and for the constitutional rights of every State in the Union, that they could forego their long cherished hostility to the Democratic party, rather than bow down to the dark and dangerous spirit of sectionalism. The 400 Whig majority in York Borough, where is it now?

What is Intended?

The Garrison Abolition party is the only advance guard of what is called "the Republican party." Garrison, eight or ten years ago, was but where the Republican party is now—and hence, where that party is to be ten years hence we can see by the following Garrison *programme*:

"We reiterate our former declaration, that the object of the society is not merely to make 'Liberty national and Slavery sectional'—nor to prevent the acquisition of Cuba—nor to restore the Missouri Compromise—nor to repeal the Fugitive Slave bill—nor to make Kansas a Free State—nor to resist the admission of any new Slave State into the Union—nor to terminate slavery in the District of Columbia and in the Northern Territories—but it is, primarily, comprehensively and uncompromisingly, to effect the immediate, total and eternal overthrow of slavery, wherever it exists on American soil, and to expose and confront whatever party or sect seeks to purchase peace or success at the expense of human liberty. Living or dying, our motto is 'NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS, RELIGIOUSLY OR POLITICALLY.'

"In behalf of the Executive Committee.
WM. LLOYD GARRISON, President.
S. H. GAY, WENDELL PHILLIPS, Secretaries.'

This is frank, and manly—and it is just what all Abolitionists mean—the dissolution of the Union of the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States.—*Daily News.*

A FRIENDLY NOTICE.—Considering that the *N. Y. Herald* is a leading Fremont journal, that it was foremost in the Republican ranks last Fall and is now engaged in reorganizing the party by getting up Fremont clubs, the following notice of the Republican Legislature by the *Herald* must be regarded as remarkable for its peculiar friendliness:

Just look at the consistency of these miserable corrupt, pharisaical, nigger worshiping legislators at Albany, working under the influence of Wm. H. Seward. They profess a great and conscientious respect for the personal and political rights of the poor African: and yet they have no respect at all for the rights of the million citizens of this metropolis and suburbs.—They pass joint resolutions in favor of amending the Constitution so as to extend the franchise to the colored citizens of the State, and place them on a par with white men, so far as their vote goes: and they disfranchise the enlightened citizens of this metropolis, and tell them they are not fit to exercise the franchise, even for their own local officers. Could impudence and ignorance go farther!

A Strong Rebuke.—The Harrisburg *Patriot and Union*, Montgomery *Watchman*, Easton *Sentinel*, and several other Democratic papers are taking the *Pennsylvanian* pretty severely to task for its ominous silence with regard to the sale of the Main Line to the Central Railroad Company, and strongly hint that there has been some *weighty* "side door" influence which has so effectually sealed its lips to the enormity of the outrage attempted on the tax-payers of the State. Why don't the *Pennsylvanian* reply?

MAPLE SUGAR.—The farmers of Potter county, Pa., are said to have made this season about 325,000 lbs. of maple sugar, worth in cash ten cents per lb., and really worth to the farmer 12½ cents. This quantity is unusually large.

From the Washington Union.

THE NORTHWESTERN DEMOCRACY.

We always look with feelings of pride and pleasure to the Democracy of the Northwest.—The history of its struggles, its efforts, and its achievements is but the record of the contest between truth and error. They are always in the field, and always ready for the fight; and, whether victorious or vanquished, they never neglect their duties nor forsake their principles. That party in the great States beyond the Ohio stands as an immovable barrier to resist the surging wave of fanaticism, which has more than once threatened to overwhelm the Constitution and the Union. The idea of dismembering the confederacy, and destroying our free system of government, has certainly been seriously entertained, and at times flourished like a moral upas in regions rendered memorable by the sacrifices and achievements of the statesmen and heroes of our revolutionary era. Yet it is no small consolation to reflect, that, although the North has been so long overwhelmed with political Abolitionism, threatening to destroy everything that is valuable in her history and venerable in our jurisprudence, it has never been able materially to alter or corrupt the Democratic popular sentiment of the Northwest.

Happy is it for that region that the miserable pleas of political expediency have failed to make any lasting impression upon its inhabitants.—The late act of the legislature will, we are assured, soon be repudiated with patriotic indignation by the honest masses which it proposes to array against the authorities of the general government. This act of treason, originally suggested and indirectly consumated by the very men who have lately disfranchised and subjugated the great city of New York, is one of those reckless attempts in the line of revolution which invariably and fortunately, at once, develop the weakness and mark the decline of a political organization founded in venality and supported by corruption. We rejoice to believe that there is a Democracy in Ohio—as in Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Michigan—true to the sovereign rights of the States and to the perpetuity of the Union. To that Democracy we look with abiding confidence, knowing that in the hour of utmost peril its strength will be renewed, and that it will shake off the incubus of Black Republicanism and cleanse itself from the foul leprosy of fanaticism. Iowa, the young and the strong, has already exhibited herself from the dust of her recent defeats; and by her spirit and success is filling her friends with gladness and hope. And the hour is not far distant when the Democracy of the Northwest will stand in one solid column and turn back the turbulent stream of fanatacism and priestly error to its native fountains beyond the Hudson. The Tribune and the Liberator will then be supplanted by the Bible and the Constitution. There is a loyal attachment to the Union and a deep love of country in the West which will wage a war of extermination against moral, religious, and political bigotry, whether recommended by priestly example or the flimsy sophistry of whining philanthropy.

The majestic Mississippi binds together, with a chain stronger than iron, the northern and southern portions of that part of the confederacy. The Northwest will never consent either to a peaceable or forcible separation from the mouth of that mighty river. The extremes are bound together by the laws of nature, and by immutable decrees of fate. The people who inhabit that great valley which lies between the Allegheny and the Rocky mountains, and which extends from the latitude of perpetual flowers to the region of perpetual frost, are too wise not to see the advantages of their position, and too sagacious, and too patriotic, not to preserve them unimpaired. They may not accurately estimate—indeed, no one can—the full grandeur of its future destiny; but enough has already been developed to justify the most extravagant anticipations of its rapid increase in population, wealth and power. Where its inhabitants are now estimated by thousands, it is scarcely too much to say that they will soon be numbered by millions; and when its vast outspreads of lands of unequalled fertility are all brought into full cultivation, they can feed the world. The spirit of manly independence and love of freedom which inspire those people is the great cause of their progress. And when, at no distant day, the plough shall mark the vast acres of its beautiful plains and fruitful deltas: when its cities, its towns, and villages are multiplied in the future, as they have been multiplied in the past; when St. Louis, the great centre of commerce & business shall expand as it will, to the dimensions of New York; when bridges shall span the great rivers, and railroads checker the land; when its many universities, its colleges, and its various seats of learning and piety shall have impressed their powerful influences upon the rising generations; then a potential democratic voice and a moral power will go out from the politically healthy, robust, teeming millions of that valley, strong enough, perhaps, to control the destiny of the whole confederacy, but which will certainly make themselves felt to the remotest limits of the republic.

And it is pleasing to reflect that the great majority of the people are loyal in heart and soul; and impelled, as they are, by moral and physical causes—by the suggestions of their interests, by the promptings of their hopes, and by the incitement of their patriotism—the whole weight of their influence will always be exerted in favor of order, peace, and indestructible unity. They have too deep a stake in the common inheritance, too profound a love for our free institutions, too proper an appreciation of the inestimable value of our Union, the constitution, and the unequalled blessings of our free system of government, to permit fanaticism, madness, or folly to destroy them. They will never cease to watch and to circumvert those enemies who are plotting against their rights and their peace, well knowing that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

KEAGY'S FOUNDRY.

The subscribers beg leave to announce to the citizens of Bedford County that they continue to carry on the above establishment in Middle Woodberry, in all its various branches, and are prepared to fill all orders in their line on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. They will sell castings by the ton, or give them to sell on commission at fair rates. Persons desiring castings either on commission or otherwise, will address the subscribers at Woodberry, Bedford county.

We make the Loop and self-sharpening Plough, and warrant them. They can also be had on commission.

ABRAHAM KEAGY & CO.

May 15, 1857—1m.

Strange Love affair in Indiana—Peculiar Interview between Lovers—Tragedy.

The Liberty *Herald* printed at Liberty, Union county, tells the following:—We have been placed in possession of some most melancholy facts in relation to a young man and a young lady, the former a resident of Preble county, Ohio, and the latter a resident of Oxford. It appears that the young gentleman is a student at West Point Military Academy, and the lady was his betrothed. Being absent from her a long while, he returned home some two weeks since, and found her married and in her second confinement. Although a correspondence had been regularly kept up between them, she had concealed the fact of her marriage, and of course he was startled to find how matters stood on his return.—The young man wisely determined to let matters pass off quietly, and seek friends and fortune in another place. In view of this determination he concluded not to see the lady, but unwise counsels of friends prevailed with him, and he went to the house where she resided.—While in a room adjoining that of the lady, she heard and recognised his voice, and expressed a desire for an interview with him. He immediately repaired to the room, where a most affecting scene occurred. She asked and obtained his pardon: the interview closed, and they separated. But what she had passed through was beyond her power of endurance, and that night her spirit passed from earth. The young man was not informed of her death until morning, when he attempted self-destruction by jumping into a mill race not far from where he resided. He would have succeeded in drowning himself, but for the accidental appearance of a gentleman wending his way along the race to the mill.—Immediately after he was taken from the water and resuscitated, his friends sent him to Cincinnati, where he would be away from the scenes that would bring to his memory the unhappy circumstances which had overtaken him at his home.

The Hog Cholera—Terrible Fatality.—Since we last wrote on this subject, a large number of hogs have died in this County, from the prevailing sickness, a kind of cholera. Messrs. P. A. & S. Small, at their grist mill, about two miles from town, are the heaviest losers. Up to noon [illegible] the 18th ult., *one hundred and nine* two hundred and fifty hogs, had died: and from Saturday till Monday evening, *fourteen* more died. The hogs have for some time been running at large, in the wood, yet that does not seem to check the sickness. Some of the dead hogs, though not many, weighed over two hundred pounds: the general average is about one hundred and twenty pounds, each. Most of these hogs have been bought from Western drovers: the rest were home raised.

P. S. We have a report from the mill up to Thursday noon, at which time there were *one hundred and forty dead hogs*; or *thirty-one* in the five preceding days.

Jacob Myers has also lost a number of hogs not heretofore alluded to, and we are informed the whole remnant of his drove hogs have died. Like Messrs. Small, Mr. Myers' loss is severe.

A Mr. Free, distiller, in Manchester township, lost the next highest number—some accounts say two dozen.

Next comes Joseph Ruby, in Heilam township, who lost ten or twelve. We think some were his own raising.

Six hogs of his own raising, died for Mr. John Hiestand, in Spring Garden township, two miles from York.

Besides the above, other persons in the County, about whom we have not heard, have no doubt also lost some of their hogs.

It is singular how quick after an attack the hogs die. In numerous instances, while eating the hog falls, and in a few minutes is dead.—*York Pennsylvanian.*

"Marrying in Fun."—Another instance of the folly of "marrying in fun" is now exciting the people of Florida. It seems that a banking officer in that town met at a ball a young lady from this neighborhood, who was very good looking, sprightly and attractive. While waltzing with her, he proposed in jest that they should be married. The lady accepted his proposition, and they adjourned to a side room, where a person present was called upon to perform the ceremony, which he did to the infinite amusement of all concerned. The gentleman thought no more of the matter until the breaking up of the ball, when the fair partner called upon him to conduct her to his residence. He demurred, and thought she had better go to her own residence. She said, his home was her home, "whither thou goest I will follow thee." He didn't hardly understand that she was his wife. She insisted upon her marital rights, and claimed that as the ceremony had been performed by a Justice of the Peace, it was a perfectly fair and legal transaction. Gentlemen inquired into matters: found that her positions were correct, and that he was in a bad box.—He is now endeavoring to ignore his wife and back out of his bargain, with little prospect of success, however. The lady has before been married, and was it is understood, divorced from her former husband, but under such circumstances as admitted of her marrying again.

A Peep for the Populace.—The Scientific American gives a very simple mode of examining the satellites of the planet Jupiter, the means used being so common as to be within the reach of all. It says:

Every person can view them, by reflection, using a common looking-glass for the purpose. On a clear night take a looking-glass, and, either at the window or out of doors, so place it as to receive the impression of the planet. By a close examination of the planet as reflected in the glass all its satellites will also be observed, provided none of them are eclipsed. It is rather remarkable, however, that although these satellites can thus be seen, while they cannot be seen by the naked eye, that neither Venus nor the Moon can be seen so distinctly by reflection as they can be by observing them with the naked eye.

The New Cent.— The Philadelphia *North American* is informed by Col. Snowdon, Director of the United States Mint, that in about three weeks this much desired coin will be distributed to the public. About a million are already completed, and two millions more will be finished before the Mint commences paying them out. It is then to be hoped that the present cumbrous copper coin will disappear. Since the establishment of the U. S. Mint, 1,800 tons of copper cents have been coined, making of distinct pieces one hundred and fifty millions. Of these a large number have been lost, converted into "washers" for machinery or otherwise taken out of circulation. Col. Snowdon estimates the quantity of Spanish coin still in the country, at no less than two millions of dollars.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Warranted to dye brown or black, so as to defy detection, without the least injury to the hair or skin. It is the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators—never fades. It is the perfection of the art, as it is the original.—Made and sold, or applied, at the Wig Factory 223 Broadway, New York. A steel plate label with W. A. Batchelor is on each box of genuine, all others are counterfeit.

May 8, 1857—1m.

To Render a Medicine Perfectly Palatable is certainly a great advance towards the eradication of disease; because there can be no doubt that, one great cause of protracted illness is the natural reluctance we have to swallow medicine conformably to the directions of the Physician. Various experiments are therefore resorted to by the medical Practitioner in order to disguise the taste of his prescription. Recourse is generally had, in such cases, to those articles of food which the patient is most fond of, and which are commonly at hand. The consequence is, he loathes the sight of them ever afterwards. Now, CLICKNER'S SUGAR COATED VEGETABLE PILLS, remedies this objection entirely. The medicine is so completely enshrouded by the coating of sugar, that the Pill may be suffered to remain in the mouth a considerable length of time without inducing any symptom of nausea or disgust. Their curative properties are chiefly confined to complaints which originate in impurities of the blood. Hence they strike at the root of disease, and the relief they afford cannot be otherwise than permanent and effectual. They place nature in the very position she occupied at our birth. They cleanse the bowels, purify the blood, promote the insensible perspiration, and restore a healthy action to the heart, the liver, and the lungs. Their virtues are so positive and certain in restoring health, that the proprietor binds himself to return the money paid for them in all cases where they do not give general satisfaction.

May 8, 1857—2w.

"Sensation Preacher."

The Washington Star publishes a letter from England, written by a lady of Philadelphia, in which she refers in the following terms to Spurgeon, the English "sensation preacher:"

The church was well filled without being overcrowded, and we were well pleased with Mr. Spurgeon. His style is rather peculiar, and I dare say you have seen many of the newspaper anecdotes about him. He is very eloquent, but at the same time makes use of very ludicrous expressions, which cause much amusement. For instance he designated us (his congregation) *small fry*, and then, after expounding that part of the Revelations in which it speaks of "the angel keeping the gate of heaven," he pretended to hold a dialogue with the aforesaid angel somewhat in the following manner: "Angel," shouts Mr. S., so loudly that he made the church ring again, and his audience were so surprised that for the time silence reigned. "Well," says the angel. Mr. S.—"Have you got any Methodists in Heaven?" Angel—"No." "Any Baptists?" "Not one." And he went through a long catalogue of Presbyterians, Episcopalians, &c., &c., at the top of his lungs, as though he were talking to some one in the next street—the angel objecting to each until at length he said, "Have you got any believers in Christ?" upon which the angel said "he had a few of that stock on hand." Of course every one was in a titter, and you could hear them laugh all over the church. He told one or two rather ludicrous stories, but still it was nothing to what they tell of him in London.

A few weeks ago he singled Lord Palmerston out of his congregation, and told him "he needn't think so much of himself, for his father, (meaning of course Adam) was a market gardner, and his mother was brought up on a charge of stealing apples." Upon another occasion he told the assembled multitude "that the way to hell was smooth and easy like this," said he, and straightway he opened the pulpit door, put his foot over the banister and slid down, as you have oft seen little boys do. He then stopped for a moment and said, "but the way to heaven is hard like this," and then pulled himself up again, which operation was rather difficult, but the congregation received this practical illustration with great applause. It is really very wonderful that so young a man (he is only 22) should create such a sensation, but still many go to hear him merely from curiosity.

NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, to distribute the money in the hands of John Sparks, surviving Executor of the last will &c. of Thomas Morris, late of West Providence Township, deceased, will attend to the duties of said appointment at his office in the Borough of Bedford, on Wednesday the 27th day of May, inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.; when and where all persons interested can attend.

JNO. P. REED,
May 15, 1857. Auditor.

NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, to examine the exceptions, report an account, and also a distribution of the funds, in the matter of the exceptions filed to the confirmation of the account of Robert Elder, Administrator of John A. Nicodemus, late of Woodberry township, deceased, will attend to the duties of said appointment, on Wednesday the 27th day of May, inst., at 12 o'clock, M., at his office in the Borough of Bedford; when and where all persons interested can attend.

JNO. P. REED,
May 15, 1857. Auditor.

NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, to examine the exceptions and state an account in the matter of the exceptions filed to the confirmation of the account of Jacob Ripley, Administrator of the Estate of Jacob Alstadt, deceased, will attend to the duties of said appointment on Monday, the 1st day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at his office in the Borough of Bedford; when and where all persons interested can attend.

JNO. P. REED,
May 15, 1857. Auditor.

NOTICE TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

Proposals will be received at the Commissioners' office in Bedford, from this until the 30th of May instant, for the erection of a new bridge over Dunning's Creek, near its mouth in Bedford Township. The bridge is to be an uncovered one: the plan may be seen at the Commissioners' office. The bridge is to be placed on the old abuttments, which will, however, need to be repaired. By order of Commissioners.

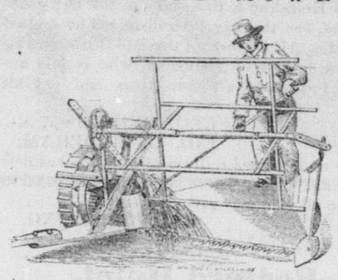
H. NICODEMUS, Clerk.
May 15, 1857.

Notice.

All persons indebted to the Estate of Campbell Hendrickson, late of Cumberland Valley Township, Bedford County, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment—and those having claims against said Estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY J. BRUNER,
May 15, 1857. Adm'r.

Combined
REAPER AND MOWER.



Patented by J. H. MANNY, Sept. 22, 1851, April 12, 1852, June 21, 1853, March 29, 1854, Oct. 15, 1854, and by WALTER A. WOOD, 24th day of June and 1st day of July, 1856. The best combined MACHINE ever invented.

From the success of last year's operations I take pleasure in announcing this Machine to the Farmers for the next Harvest, and feel assured it will fully meet their highest expectations.—It is easily managed, cuts clean and easy, is of light draft, and readily changed from a Reaper to a Mower, and vice versa, requiring not more than a minute to make the change. The alterations from last year are as follows, viz:

All the Journals will be Case-hardened, the SHOES, GUARDS AND GEARING,

will be built of the best Salisbury Iron, and wrought iron substituted for cast in several places. The Machine is made to mow lodged clover without obstruction, by simply removing four bolts and leaving off a part of the frame work. With these alterations and improvements the machine will be stronger than heretofore, when it was the only reliable

COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER

made.

The Machine is warranted capable of cutting from ten to fifteen acres of grass or grain per day, in a workman-like manner.

N. B. Parties manufacturing Reaping or Mowing Machines, using WOOD'S PATENTS, are cautioned against their further use, and are hereby notified that payment will be exacted to the full extent for the use heretofore made of them.

For further particulars the Farmers are respectfully invited to call upon **Blymire & Hartley,** Agents for Bedford County, Pa., who will furnish Pamphlets containing Certificates, &c.

For Sale by BLYMIRE & HARTLEY, Bedford, Pa.

E. K. PARSONS, Harrisburg,
General Agent for Eastern Pennsylvania.
May 15, 1857.

Bedford, May 8th, 1857.

Messrs. Blymire & Hartley:

Gentlemen:—I purchased one of Manny's Reaping and Mowing Machines last year. Its reputation being the highest, and having seen it cut grain to my entire satisfaction, I bought it after grain harvest. My hay was cut with it; and, from its admirable adaptation to the purposes intended—having fully equalled the representation—I am pleased to recommend it to the farmers of Bedford County as an excellent Mower and Reaper, believing it fully worth the price asked as a Mower alone.

JOHN WATSON.

NOTICE.

Letters testamentary having been granted to the subscribers, upon the last will &c. of Samuel Zimmers, deceased, by the Register of Bedford County, all persons indebted to said Testator are requested to come forward at once and make payment, and those having claims against the Estate, are desired to present the same properly authenticated for settlement.

JNO. S. RITCHEY,
DANIEL DIBERT,
Exo'rs. Bedford township, Bedford Co.
May 15, 1857.

Jos. W. Tate.
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,

Has for sale 10 Farms, 2 Tanneries, Coal Land, 12,000 acres of unimproved land in Bedford and Fulton Counties. Lots of ground in the towns of St. Joseph and Hamilton, on the Plank Road near Johns Branch, are offered at reduced prices. Sold in quantities to suit purchasers. Terms—easy.
May 15, 1857.

Notice.

The undersigned appointed Auditor to marshall assets in the hands of Solomon Reimund, Executor of the last will &c. of John Reimund, late of Bedford Borough, deceased, and also as the Administrator of Mary Reimund, deceased, and also in the hands of John P. Arnold, Administrator of the Estate of Mary Ann Arnold, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will sit at his office in the Borough of Bedford, on Friday the 29th day of May, inst., for the purpose of attending to the duties of his appointment.

WM. M. HALL,
May 15, 1857—2t. Auditor.

NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the Estate of Jas. Wemmer, late of Monroe township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all those indebted to said Estate are requested to make payment immediately, and those having claims against said Estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

MAHALA WEMMER,
May 15, 1857. Adm'r.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.—A Great variety of Silks, Challies, Lamertines, &c., to suit all tastes, at REED'S CHEAP STORE.

CARPETING! CARPETING!!—Will be found at REED'S STORE from 50 cts. to 1,50, of the best make and material.

WANTED AT REED'S STORE.—5,000 lbs. *Wool, Bacon, Butter.*

SUMMER WEAR.—150 pieces of Summer wear, comprising Linsies, Cotton and Woolen, at REED'S STORE.
May 15, 1857.

MARRIED:

On Tuesday, the 16th ult., by the Rev. Dr. Philip Schaff, B. C. Coblentz, Esq., of Sterling, Whiteside County, Illinois, to Miss Marion, daughter of Col. J. H. Murphy, of Mercersburg, Franklin County, Pa.

At the same time and place by the same, Mr. Isaac P. Koons, Principal of the "Knoxville Academy," Knox County, Illinois, to Miss Tillie Carson, of Mercersburg, Franklin county, Pa.

CANDIDATES.

☞SAMUEL H. TATE will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, Register, Recorder, and Clerk of the several Courts of Bedford county, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

☞We are authorized to announce JOHN P. REED, Esq. as a candidate for Prothonotary, &c. subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

☞We are authorized to announce JNO. HENRY SCHELL, Esq., of Schell-burg Bo., as a candidate for Prothonotary, &c., subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

☞We are authorized to announce WM. M. HALL, Esq., of Bedford, as a candidate for Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

☞We are authorized to announce Col. F. D BEEGLE, of St. Clair Township, as a candidate for Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

☞We are authorized to announce JONATHAN SNYDER, of Monroe, as a candidate for Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

☞We are authorized to announce GEO. W. GUMP, of Napier township, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

☞We are authorized to announce WILLIAM A. POWELL, as a candidate for the Office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

☞We are authorized to announce JOHN J. CESSNA, of Bedford Borough, as a candidate for Sheriff subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

☞We are authorized to announce PETER H. STUDEBAKER, of Napier, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

☞We are authorized to announce VALENTINE STECKMAN, of Bedford, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

☞We are authorized to announce WM. S. FLUKE, Esq., of Woodberry, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

☞We are authorized to announce JOHN M. VAN HORN, Esq., of Colerain, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

☞We are authorized to announce JACOB BECKLEY, of St. Clair, as a candidate for Commissioner, subject to the decision of the democratic County Convention.

☞We are authorized to announce CADWALADER EVANS, Esq. as a candidate for Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

☞We are authorized to announce DANIEL BARLEY, Esq., as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

☞We are authorized to announce ISAAC KENSINGER, Esq., of Liberty, as a candidate for the Legislature, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

WM. HENRY LEAS. SAMUEL HARSH.

LEAS & HARSH,
BANKERS AND LAND AGENTS,
DES MOINES, IOWA.

We buy and sell Eastern Exchange and Land Warrants—select and enter lands with cash and warrants—pay taxes—invest money—make collections and attend to all legal business generally.

ALSO,
LEAS & HARSH,
BANKERS & LAND AGENTS, LEAVENWORTH CITY, KANSAS.

One of the Partners has located in Leavenworth City and will transact all business connected with the Banking and Real Estate Business. For a few months yet, correspondents will address us at Des Moines.

REFERENCES.

W. S. Gilman. 90 Beaver st. New York.

Philadelphia.—Seiger, Lamb & Co. North 3d Street; James, Kent & Sautee, do.; Lefever & Serrill, do.; Drexill & Co. Bankers, do.

Washington City, D. C.—Hon. R. J. Atkinson, 3d Auditor, Treasury Department; Chubb & Bros. Bankers.

Carlisle, Pa.—Edward Shower, Hon. J. H. Graham.

Huntingdon, Pa.—Wm. B. Leas, David Blair, Esqrs.

Bedford.—Hon. Job Mann, Gen. Bowman.

Schellsburg.—Duncan McVicker, Esq.

March 20, 1857—1y.

MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his valuable Mill Property, situate in Colerain Township, Bedford County, in complete running order, having two pairs of Burrs, and all necessary fixtures of the most approved kind. In connection with the Mill there are two dwelling houses, with a Barn and all necessary outbuildings. The purchaser can have any amount of land adjoining he may desire, under two hundred acres—some cleared and under fence, with first rate meadow.

There is also a new Saw Mill on the premises, in the very best timber region in Bedford County.

This property is very desirable, and purchasers would do well to examine it before purchasing elsewhere. Apply either to John Cessna in Bedford, or to the subscriber.

WM. CESSNA.
March 20, 1857.

EVERHART, ASHCOM, & CO.
Forwarding and Commission Merchants,
HOPEWELL, PA.

The subscribers doing business under the Firm of Everhart, Ashcom, & Co., are now prepared to Store and Ship Flour, Grain, and all kinds of Merchandize upon reasonable terms.

They also keep on hand Plaster, Fish, Salt, Rock Powder, &c., to which they invite the attention of Merchants in the country and Farmers.

The highest cash prices paid for Flour and Grain that the Eastern Market will afford.

John C. Everhart, Geo. R. Barndollar,
C. W. Ashcom, John F. Lowry.
Dec. 26, 1856—1y.

A large assortment of Hair, Tooth and Clothes Brushes just received and for sale at Dr. Harry's.

Notice.

Casandra Trail vs Susan Tewell.—Same vs Geo. W. Buxton.—Same vs. Frederick Buxton.—Nos. 174, 175, and 176, May Term, 1857, Scire Facias Sur Recognizances in Orphan's Court Docket, No. 8, pages 556, 558, and 566.

The undersigned, Auditor appointed to examine the above Recognizances, to receive evidence of payments, and report balance due on each recognizance at next term, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of Mann & Spang in the Borough of Bedford on Monday the 22d day of June next, when and where all persons interested may attend if they think proper.

G. H. SPANG,
May 15, 1857. Auditor.

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

The undersigned having just returned from the Eastern Cities, are now recieving a large and splendid assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting, in part, of Ladies Dress Goods, black and fancy Silks, plain and figured Delains, Poplins, Challies, Lawns, Brilliants, White Goods, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Collars, &c. &c. Sheeting, Crash, Muslins, Flannels, Tickings, fancy and union Casimeres, Cloths, and a general assortment of Mens and Boys Summer Ware of all discriptions, single and double CARPET Chain, all colors. Boots, Shoes and Hats in Great Variety. Hardware, Queensware, Brooms and Buckets, Groceries, Syrup, Molasses, white and brown Sugar, green and black Teas, Fish, Tobacco, Indigo, Spices, Dye stuffs, &c. &c. all of which will be sold cheap, as they are determined not to be undersold by any one. Thankful for past favors, they hope to receive a general share of the public patronage.

J. & J. M. SHOEMAKER.
April 17, 1857.

☞Wanted, 5000 lbs. Bacon, at Shoemaker's Colonade Store, for which the highest Market price will be paid.

BEDFORD HIGH SCHOOL.

THE duties of the School will be resumed on Tuesday, April 14th, in the LARGE THREE STORY BUILDING situated on the corner of Main and ——— streets. Male and Female departments distinct. The services of a thoroughly educated young Lady of Vermont, have been secured as teacher of Music, &c., &c. The services of other competent teachers also have been secured as assistants.

TERMS per Quarter of 11 weeks, including Board, Tuition, Furnished Room, Washing, Light, and Fuel, $38.00.

EXTRA CHARGES.

MUSIC,	$10.00
USE OF INSTRUMENT,	2.00
FRENCH,	5.00
DRAWING, AND PAINTING IN WATER COLORS, each	5.00
ORNAMENTAL NEEDLE WORK,	5.00
OIL PAINTING,	10 00
SHELL WORK,	5 00

TERMS FOR DAY SCHOLARS.

1st Grade	4.00
2nd do	5.00
3d do	6.25

REV. G. W. AUGHINBAUGH,
April 3, 1857. *Principal.*

NOTICE.

Al persons interested, will please take nosice that I have left my Books, notes, &c., in the hands of John Alsip, Esq., where those indebted are requested to call an make payment without delay, and save costs.

MOSES STINE.
April 24, 1857.

Mrs. S. E. Potts

Is just receiving and opening an elegant assortment of *Spring and Summer Goods*, embracing all the latest styles and patterns of Ladies Dress Goods, to which she invites their especial attention. Also a superior assortment of Trimmed and untrimmed Bonnets, Gaiters, Bootees, Slippers, Parasols, Skirts, Hosiery, Collars, Capes, &c. &c.

Bedford, April 24, 1857.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between Michael and John S. Weisel, has been disolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted will please settle immediately. The books are in the hands of Michael Weisel.

MICHAEL WEISEL,
JOHN S. WEISEL.
April 24, 1857.

N. B. We have on hand a number of first rate Buggies which we will sell on reasonable terms.

Shoe, Glassware, and Variety STORE.

ADAM FERGUSON

Has just received an opened and elegant assortment of goods in his line, to which he invites the attention of the public, satisfied that he can please all tastes. Bedford, April 24.

Attention Riflemen.

YOU are hereby ordered to parade at your usual place of training, on Thursday the 21st of May, at 10 o'clock A. M., in winter uniform, (with plume.) Each member will provide himself with twelve rounds of ball cartridge for targot practice. A full turn out is desired. By order of the Captain.

WM. RITCHEY,
May 1, 1855. O. S.

NEW STORE
AND
NEW GOODS!!

THE subscriber would announce to his old friends, as well as to the public at large, that he has opened an ENTIRELY NEW STORE in the Borough of Bedford, immediately opposite the Washington Hotel, where he has just received a stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS of a superior quality, embracing almost every article in the DRY GOODS and GROCERY LINE, to which he invites the especial attention of the people, who may find it to their interest to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. His Goods will be exhibited with pleasure, whether purchased or not.

SAMUEL BROWN.
Bedford, May 23, 1856.

Caution.

Whereas my wife Matilda has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation, this is to caution all persons against trusting or harboring her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting hereafter.

May 8, 1857. GEORGE LOVE.

SURVEYOR'S OFFICE OF BEDFORD CO.

The undersigned Surveyor for the County of Bedford, will be in Bedford the first week in every month, and oftener if required. At other times his address is Stonerstown, Bedford County.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN.
April 17, 1857.

JOHN POOL

Would respectfully announce to the public, that he has opened a Blacksmith shop, at the stand recently occupied by the Messrs. Weisel, where he is prepared to do all work in his line, equal to any other shop in the county or elsewhere. He invites those in need of his services to give him a call.

April 24, 1857.

DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR.

The great and principle characteristics of DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR consist:

1st. Of its never-failing and unique property, as soon as applied to any external injury, to CHECK INFLAMMATION instantly, and rapidly to reduce it. This feature constitutes its great power to alleviate the pain of burns and scalds, and of other painful diseases, in so incredibly short a space of time, and as will appear from the few testimonials hereunto annexed. Every intelligent mind is fully aware that, in all cases of external injury, the pain is produced by inflammation of the injured parts; and, therefore, if you remove the cause, the effect must cease.

2d. Its purificative properties neutralize the poison that may lurk in the system, and will, when applied to the sores, draw rapidly all impure matter to the surface, and eject it—hence the great discharge it produces from sores occasioned by burns—and when applied to old and inveterate sores, Salt Rheum, or other cutaneous diseases.

Each box of GENUINE DALLEY'S PAIN EXTRACTOR has upon it a Steel Plate Engraved Label with the signature of C. V. CLICKENER & Co., proprietors, and HENRY DALLEY, manufacturer. Price 25 cents per box.

☞All orders should be addressed to C. V. Clickener & Co., 81 Barley street New York.

May 8, 1857—2m.

Carlyle. Friend Ayer:—In this age of quacks, charlatans and mere windy gaseous pretenders to heal, who blow at every corner, and in the face and ears of all men, their loud, blaring Jericho trumpets and other noisy boisterous wind instruments of marvelously twisted brass, in such a wofully sham ridden epoch as this, I say, it is comforting. Nay even cheering to the earnest well wisher of his race to know there has arrived in this world a genuine physician—to light once more upon something besides mere Sangradoes and Don Mercurial Julaps, with their phlebotomies, poison and warm water.

Your Chathartic Pills, and Cherry Pectoral, carry us forward to Halcyon days—to millenial Pharmacopœas, when science, deep diving down into the principles of things, shall, with infinite cunning, bring out the genuine Elixir Vitæ; for of a truth there is manifestly enough somewhat of that same Life Essence in your subtle vegetable distillations and compounds.

You realize to us the visions of those painfulests smoke-dried Alchymests—bootless seekers—dreamers among retorts and crucibles, touching the quintessential hidden virtue of the universe, which should antidote distemper, and break for man the Wheel of Time.

May 1, 1857—1m.

GREAT ARRIVAL!
of Spring GOODS

The undersigned has just returned from the Eastern cities with a large stock of Spring Goods; and is now exhibiting at

CHEAP SIDE

a general assortment of new style of Spring Goods, comprising, in part, Ladies' Dress Goods, Ducal Crocovella Challi, fancy and plain De Laine, Brilliants, Lawns, Calicoes, &c. &c.

For gentlemens' and boys' wear Cassimeres, Cassinets, Canton Cloth, Shepperd Check, Cottonades, &c.

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Bonnets, Woollen and Rag Carpets, Floor Oil Cloth, Syrup molasses, white and brown Sugars, green and black Teas, Groceries of all kinds, Queensware, Tubs, Buckets, Brooms, &c., Hardware, Shovels, Forks, Hoes, Knives and Forks, Spoons, &c. and all articles usually kept in stores.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange.

The undersigned will sell cheap for cash or produce, and hopes by fair dealing to receive his usual share of custom.

G. W. RUPP.
April 10, 1857.

To Clergymen and Superintendent's of Sabbath Schools.

We keep on hand the publications of the Am. S. S. Union, American Bible Society, American Tract Society, Presbyterian Board of Publication, Methodist Book Rooms, Massachusetts S. S. Union, Lutheran Board of Publication, Episcopal S. S. Union, and a great variety of standard Religious Publications suitable for Sabbath Schools.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
Chambersburg.
March 6, 1857.

Shryock & Smith,

Booksellers and Stationers, and dealers in Music and Musical Instruments, Chambersburg.

Our Stock consists of Books, Stationery, Music, Musical Instruments, Wall Paper, Blinds, French, German, and American Lithographs, and Steel Engravings, gilt Mouldings for Frames, etc. etc., wholesale and retail. Dr. B. F. Harry is our agent for Bedford, and all orders given him will be promptly attended to.

March 6.

NEW GOODS.

Our Friends and Customers, desirous of making a small amount of Cash buy a great many GOODS, are respectfully invited to examine our Spring and Summer Stock, just opened.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.
May 1, 1857.

Fish, Fish!

NEW MACKEREL just received. SHAD and HERRING expected daily, and for sale for cash or Country Produce only.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.
May 1, 1857.

NOTICE.

Letters Testamentary having been issued to the subscriber on the last will, &c. of David Stoler Senr., deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them properly authenticated for settlement, and all those knowing themselves to be indebted to the same, are requested to make payment immediately. DANIEL STOLER,
Executor, Liberty Township, Bedford Co.
April 17, 1857.

GREAT EXCITEMENT!

The Elegant Assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

Just received and opened at

REED'S CHEAP STORE IN BEDFORD

having created quite an excitement in our usually quiet town, the subscriber feels confident that he can exhibit such a stock of Goods as will meet the general wants of both town and country, at fair prices. As it will cost nothing to examine his Stock he invites all in want of either substantial or Dress Goods to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

JACOB REED.
May 1, 1857.

NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the Estate of Frederick Claar, late of Union township, Bedford County, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber residing in said township, notice is therefore given to all persons indebted to said estate, to make payment to the subscriber immediately, and those having claims will present them properly for settlement.

JACOB G. DIVELY,
May 8, 1857. Adm'r.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

MRS. COOK would announce to her friends, and the public, that the Washington Hotel is now fitted up in superior order for the accommodation of guests, and she hopes to continue to receive a liberal share of custom. Persons visiting the Mineral Springs will find in the Washington Hotel a comfortable summer retreat—and no pains will be spared to please all who patronize the house.

☞A young gentleman of high qualification and courteous deportment has charge of the establishment.

☞The best of Stabling is attached to this Hotel.

☞Terms as moderate as any other house in the place.

☞Daily Mail Stages from Alaqnippa and Cumberland—also tri-weekly Lines from Hollidaysburg and Pittsburg stop at this Hotel.

Bedford, April 25, 1856.

NEW FIRM AT HOPEWELL.

The subscribers, trading and doing business under the Firm of BARNDOLLAR, LOWRY & Co., would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have opened at the above place, and are daily receiving, a large stock of Merchandize, consisting in part of Muslins, Tickings, Osenbergs, Drills, Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Cloths, Flannels, Delanes, French Merinos, Silks, Calicos, Hats & Caps, Hardware, Queensware, Boots & Shoes, and Groceries of all descriptions.

Also a large assortment of ready-made Clothing, all of which will be sold upon as short profits as can be had in the country.

GEO. R. BARNDOLLAR, JOHN F. LOWRY,
JOHN C. EVERHART. C. W. ASHCOM.

Dec. 26, 1856—1y.

REMOVED.

The undersigned take this method of informing their former patrons, and the public in general, that they have removed their entire Stock of goods from the West end of Bedford to the Colonade Store, lately occupied by Capt Jacob Reed, where they will be pleased to see their old customers, and all who will favor them with a call.

All kind of produce taken in exchange for goods at cash prices.

They hope by fair dealing and evincing a desire to please, to continue to receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

J. & J. M. SHOEMAKER.

July 25, 1856.

TO BE HAD AT DR. HARRY'S.

Essence of Jamaica Ginger, which should have a place in every family, for sale at Dr. Harry's.

Country Physicians can have their orders filled at City prices at Dr. Harry's.

Bedford, Dec. 5, 1856.

For the Hair, Jockey Club and new mown Hay Pomatums, Phalon's Invigorator, &c. &c. can all be had at Dr. Harry's.

Rousell's unrivalled Shaving Cream at Harry's.

W. HOERKENS,

UPHOLSTERER,

Would announce to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that he is prepared to do all work in his line, in the best style, and on reasonable terms. MATRASSES, with or without Springs, made in a superior manner, equal to the best made in the city, and to this branch of his business he would invite especial attention. He may be found at the shop of Mr. John Border, near the residence of Maj. Washabaugh.

Bedford, Nov. 14, 1856.

TO BUILDERS.

The subscriber is fully prepared to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths. Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford County, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice.

F. D. BEEGLE.

Nov. 24, 1854.

DENTIST.
C. N. HICKOK.
Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filled, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.
☞Terms INVARIABLY CASH.
Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

JOHN BORDER, GUNSMITH,

Will attend to all business in his line in the best style, on short notice and reasonable terms.

☞Shop at the east end of Bedford.

Dec. 12, 1856.—1y.

For pimples and wrinkles and freckles and tan,
Nothing has e'er been discovered by man,
Like that wonderful product of tropical bowers,
The popular "Balm of a Thousand Flowers."
to be had at Dr. Harry's Drug & Book Store.
March 6, 1857.

☞Adams & Co. have established their Express on the H. & B. T. R. R. and appointed C. W. ASHCOM, Esq., agent at Hopewell.

CORN SHELLERS, FODDER CUTTERS, and Corn Mills.

☞We but ask the Farmers to give these Machines a trial: and, if they are not good, and do not work as represented, they may be returned, and the money will be promptly refunded. Give them a trial—it will cost nothing—and, by having them you will save money.

BLYMIRE & HARTLEY.

Bedford, December 19, 1856.

STONEWARE!

CREAM CROCKS, MILK CROCKS of all sizes, BUTTER DISHES, from one to one and a half gallon PITCHERS, all of which are best quality.

For sale by ADAM FERGUSON.

Jan. 9, 1857.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAIL ROAD.

On and after Monday, March 2d, 1857, two passenger trains a day, each way, (except Sundays,) will run between HOPEWELL & HUNTINGDON.

Leaving Hopewell at 12.15 P M & 6.10 P M.
Arriving at Hopewell at 9.40 A M & 5.40 P M.
Connecting at Huntingdon with trains for East and West, via. Penn'a R. R.

THOS. T. WEIRMAN,
Huntingdon, Feb. 26, 1857. Sup't.

Best Quality Juniata Hammered Iron,

Of all sizes, constantly on hand at Blymire and Hartley's, at Forge prices, for cash or its equivalent. Orders for extra sizes promptly attended to. Also Rolled Iron, Nail Rods, Strap Iron, and Steel.

Purify Your Blood.

The Wonder of the Nineteenth Century.

Important and of great Consideration to the Suffering.

T. A. HURLEY'S SARSAPARILLA.

OF all the remedies that have been discovered during the present age for the "thousand ills that flesh is heir to" none equal this wonderful preparation.—Only three years have elapsed since the discoverer (who spent a decade in studying, experimentalizing, and perfecting it) first introduced it to the public, and it is already recognized, by the most eminent physicians in all parts of the country to be the most surprising and effective remedy for certain diseases of which they have knowledge.

All other compounds or syrups of the root, have hitherto failed to command the sanction of the faculty, because, on being tested, they have been found to contain noxious ingredients which neutralize the good effects of the Sarsaparilla, and often times injure the health of the patient. It is not so with Hurley's preparation.

This is the pure and genuine extract of the root, and will on trial, be found to effect a certain and perfect cure of the following complaints and diseases:

Affections of the Bones,	Habitual Costiveness,
Debility,	Indigeston,
Diseases of the Kidneys,	Liver Coplaints
Dispepsia,	Piles,
Erysipelas,	Pulmonary Diseases,
Female Irregularities,	Scrofula or King's Evil,
Fistula;	Syphilis,
And all Skin diseases.	

Besides curing the above, it is also known to be a great and powerful tonic, purifying the blood and invigorating the system.

In short, it is, without exception, in the cases mentioned, and its general effect on the system, the most efficacious as it is the most desirable remedy of the age. It is already extensively used throughout the country and is fast obtaining an European reputation. The instances of cures it has effected are daily coming to the proprietors knowledge, and he has no hesitation in recommending it to one and all who desire to procure relief from suffering. One bottle being tried, its effects will be too apparant to admit of further doubt.

Recollect Hurley's Sarsaparilla is the ONLY GENUINE ARTICLE in the market.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5.

☞This medecine can be procured at all extensive Drug houses.

July 4, 1856—1y*.

15,000 feet of Cherry, Walnut, Poplar, and White Pine Lumber wanted, to manufacture into all kinds of Furniture.

Isaac Mengel, Jr.,

has commenced to manufacture Chairs and Cabinet Furniture in the shop recently occupied by Joseph S. Reed, where he intends to keep on hand and make to order a general assortment of Chairs and Cabinet Furniture of the newest and most approved styles.

Sofas, Lounges, Ottomans, Spring Mattresses, Spring Seat Parlor Chairs, French Rocking Chairs, Cane Seat, Common and Fancy Windsor Chairs, Bureaus, Wardrobes, Secretary, Desk, and Book Cases, and Cottage Furniture of all kinds.

Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Dressing Tables, and, in fact, every article of furniture suitable for housekeepers. The public are respectfully requested to call and see him before purchasing elsewhere.

Ware Rooms one door South of Jno. G. Minnick's Confectionary on Juliana street.

N. B. Sofas and all other furniture repaired on the shortest notice.

ISAAC MENGEL, JR.

Nov. 28, 1856.

THE MENGEL HOUSE.

Valentine Steckman, Proprietor.

☞Boarders taken by the day, week, month or year, on moderate terms.

May 9, 1856.

WM. SHAFFER,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

WOULD announce to his former patrons, and the public generally, that he has just received, from Philadelphia, a large and well selected assortment of the most choice Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings—also summer wear of every description, to which he invites the attention of purchasers. His cloths, &c., were selected with great care, and he can recommend them as being equal, at least, to any to be found in the place. He also keeps Ready-made clothing of every description, at very low prices—and is prepared to cut and make garments on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. He respectfully invites the public to give him a call.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

BOOK AGENCY.

The subscribers have established a Book Agency in Philadelphia, and will furnish any book or publication at the retail price free of postage. Any persons, by forwarding the subscription price of any of the $3 Magazines, such as Harpers', Godey's, Putnam's, Graham's Frank Leslie's Fashions, &c. will receive the magazines for one year and a copy of a splendid lithograph portrait of either Washington, Jackson or Clay; or, if subscribing to a $2 and a $1 Magazine, they will receive a copy of either of the three portraits. If subscribing to $6 worth of Magazines, all three portraits will be sent gratis. Music furnished to those who may wish it.

Envelopes of every description and size in large or small quantities furnished. Seal Presses, Dies, &c. sent to order.

Every description of Engraving on Wood executed with neatness and dispatch. Views of Buildings, Newspaper Headings, Views of Machinery, Book Illustrations, Lodge Certificates, Business Cards, &c. All orders sent by mail promptly attended to. Persons wishing views of their buildings engraved can send a Daguerreotype or sketch of the building by mail or express.

Persons at a distance having saleable articles would find it to their advantage to address the subscribers, as we would act as agents for the sale of the same.

BYRAM & PIERCE.

50 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

J. H. BYRAM. T. MAY PIERCE.

May 16, 1856—1y.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE undersigned have just opened their usual supply of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

and will take pleasure in showing them, to all who may favor us with a call. Great bargains will be offered for Cash, and all kinds of Country produce—or to punctual customers, a credit of six months will be given.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Bedford, May 2, 1856.

Don't be Alarmed!

☞BLYMIRE & HARTLEY have just ☞RECEIVED another choice assortment of Fresh Garden seeds, including Chinese Sugar Cane, White Onion, & choice Flower Seeds.

April 24, 1857.

Drug, Paint and Glass Wholesale WAREHOUSE,

Corner of Tenth and Market Streets,
Office in second story,
PHILADELPHIA.

☞We invite attention to our enlarged stock of Drugs, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, &c., selected expressly for our sales, and comprising one of the finest assortments in the United States, which we offer at low prices, for cash or approved credit.

WE MANUFACTURE very extensively:
Premium Pure White Lead, (best,)
Kensington Pure White Lead,
Pearl Snow White Lead,
"Veille Montange" French Zinc, (best,)
Pure Snow White American Zinc,
Philadelphia Snow White Zinc,
Silver's Plastic Fire and Weather-proof Paints,
Chrome Greens, Yellows, and colors generally.

AGENTS FOR:
Porter's superior Alkaline Window Glass,
Genuine French Plate Glass, (warranted),
The New Jersey Zinc Company's product,
Tilden and Nephew's N. Y. Varnishes,
Brooklyn Premium Pure White Lead,
Hampden Permanent Greens,
Pure Ohio Catawaba Brandy, &c., &c.

IMPORTERS OF:
French and English Plate Glass,
French and English Cylinder Glass,
Colored and Engraved Window Glass,
Daguerreotype Glass,
Hammered Plate for Floors and Sky-Lights,
Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, &c.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN:
Druggists' Articles generally.
Painters' Tools of all descriptions,
Hydraulic and Roman Cement,
Calcined and Land Plaster,
Paper Maker's Clay, Satin White, &c., &c.

FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO.,
Store, N. W. cor. of Tenth and Market Sts.
Factory, Junction York Avenue, Crown and Callowhill Sts. PHILADELPHIA.

April 17, 1857—3m

GREAT ATTRACTION!

C. LOYER,

Merchant Tailor,

Takes this method of anouncing to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, and strangers visiting the place, that he has just received at his old stand in Bedford, next door west of the Bedford Hotel, the richest assortment of Cloths, &c., he has ever yet offered to the public, and to which he invites the attention of purchasers, satisfied that he can accommodate, both as to price and quality, all who favor him with a call. He has a Superior article of cloth, for boy's clothing, which he can sell so low as to astonish those who examine its quality.

☞Garments, of every description, in his line, made to order on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

☞He would direct attention to the following list, as comprising some of the leading articles to be found in his establishment:

Blk. Cloths, ranging in price from $2,50 to $9,00 per yard;
Blue Cloths;
Olive Browns & Greens;
Blk. Casimeres;
" Doe-Skins;
French Fancy Casimeres;
Linen Drillings;
Plain & Figured Grenadiens;
Superior article of Blk. Satin;
Velvets;
Marseilles Vestings;
Buff Cassimeres;
A fine article of Shirts, latest style;
Lisle thread under Shirts & drawers;
Cotton " "
Shirt collars latest style;
Lawn Cravats;
Blk. Silk "
White Linen Hand'fs;
Summer Stocks;
Superior article of French Suspenders;
Blk. Kid Gloves;
Fancy Colored Kid Gloves;
Silk "
Lisle thread "

and all other articles usually kept by Merchant Tailors and Gent's furnishing stores.

Bedford, May 16, 1856.

HARDWARE STORE.

The subscriber would announce to his old friends and the public in general, that he has removed his HARDWARE STORE to the new building second door west of the Bedford Hotel, where he has just received and opened an extensive assortment of Hardware, embracing almost every article in that line of business. His stock of SADDLERY is of the best quality, and was selected with great care. He would respectfully invite all in want of articles in the Hardware line, to give him a call, satisfied that he can please all who do so.

JOHN ARNOLD.

May 13, 1856.

For Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale, low, a fine toned Vienna Rosewood Piano Forte.

SAM'L. BROWN.

June 20, 1856.

ATTENTION.

Buyers of Clothing—step This Way.

The attention of the citizens of Hollidaysburg and vicinity is requested to the New Store of M. SHOENTHAL & CO., No. 5 Lloyd's Row, next door to *Brownold & Brother's* Cheap Dry Goods Store, where buyers can be supplied with Clothing of all kinds, and of the very best quality.

Our stock consists of the very best goods in the country, and at prices to suit everybody. The following will give and idea of its variety.

Coats, from	$1,00 to	$25,00
Pants,	62	9,00
Vests,	50	8,00

In connection with Hats, Caps, Overalls, Drawers, Winchester & Scott's Shirts, in fact every article needed by Gentlemen. Also, a fine assortment of Boy's Clothing.

If you want anything good and cheap call at the New Store of

M. SHOENTHAL & CO.

July 4, 1856.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, was dissolved on the 25th inst. by mutual consent. All persons having accounts with the firm will please settle immediately. The books are in the hands of John H. Rush.

JOHN H. RUSH,
JOHN HENDERSON.

N. B. The Marble Business will hereafter be conducted by the undersigned, and he invites his friends and the public generally, to give him their patronage. All orders promptly attended to.

JOHN H. RUSH.

March 27, 1857.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, trading under the name and firm of Heinsling & Brideham, in the Dry goods business, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All business of the late Firm will be attended to by Geo. Heinsling, who is duly authorized to make all collections and pay all debts.

GEO. HEINSLING,
JNO. G. BRIDEHAM.

The undersigned will continue the business in the same place, where he will be pleased to wait on all who may give him a call.

GEO. HEINSLING.

Jan. 27, 1857.

Bedford Hotel,

And General Stage Office.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, at present in the occupancy of Col. Adam Barnhart, and will take possession on the 1st day of April next. It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The House will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged. Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

☞Ample and comfortable stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

☞*All the STAGES stop at this Hotel.*

JOHN HAFER.

March 16, 1855.

BOOK BINDING STORE.

The subscriber would respectfully inform the Public that he still continues to carry on the

BOOK BINDING,

in No. 8 of the Franklin Buildings Chambersburg; where all binding entrusted to his care will be punctually attended to, and bound with neatness and care.

He still continues to keep on hand a good assortment of RELIGIOUS, HISTORICAL Miscellaneous Blank and School Books, Stationery &c., which he will sell on moderate terms.

THOS. W. WRIGHT.

Dec. 7, 1855.

FOR SALE,

A HOUSE AND LOT in Bedford, and a valuable SAW MILL in Shade Township, Somerset county.

The subscribers will sell, on reasonable terms, at private sale, a comfortable dwelling house and lot of ground pleasantly situate in the borough of Bedford.

Also, they will sell, on reasonable terms, a valuable tract of land in Shade Township, Somerset county, containing 390 acres. This land is well covered with cherry, poplar, white pine, spruce, and other timber, and has a fine water power with a good Saw Mill thereon erected. For further information inquire of

MANN & SPANG.

Dec. 28, 1855.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

JOB MANN,
June 2, 1854. G. H. SPANG.

WM. P. SCHELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care *in the Counties of Bedford and Fulton.*

Bedford, Nov. 1, 1847.

FALL AND WINTER BONNETS.

Mrs. GOODZEIT, would announce to the Ladies of Bedford and vicinity, that she has received and opened an elegant assortment of Fall and Winter Bonnets, of the latest styles, and respectfully invites them to give her a call. Her VELVETS and BONNET TRIMMINGS will be found to be very superior, and she is satisfied that she can please all tastes. Her terms moderate, as usual.

Bedford, May 23, 1856—1y.

Henry S. King,

(Of the late Firm of King & Moorhead,)

Commission Merchant,

DEALER IN PIG METAL, BLOOMS,

Western Produce, &c. &c. &c.

No. 76, Water Street, below Market,

Pittsburg, Pa.

The undersigned will continue the Commission Business at the above place; and having provided himself with suitable conveniences for the storage of Pig Metal, Blooms, Produce, &c. is now prepared to receive consignments.

By long experience in the business, and by constant attention, he hopes to merit a generous share of trade, which he respectfully solicits.

HENRY S. KING.

April 27, 1855.

WM. FOSTER,

WITH

BALDWIN, LINDERMAN & CO.

Importers and Dealers in Hosiery, Gloves, Trimmings, Combs, Brushes, Fancy Goods, Looking Glasses, &c. No 84 North Third St., Philadelphia. All orders solicited and promptly attended to. Sept. 5, 1856.

Bazin's fancy Toilet Soaps, Shaving Creams, &c. just received and for sale at Dr. Harry's cheap Drug Store.

As the season for chapped hands and faces is is coming on, we advise our friends to go to Dr. Harry's cheap Drug Store and purchase a box of Bazin's Amandine, for the prevention and cure of chapped hands. Only 37½ cents per box.

Bazin's & Lubin's Extract for the Handkerchief, Cologne Water, &c. for sale at Dr. Harry's Drug Store.

White Teeth and a *Perfumed Breath* can be acquired by using the *Balm of a Thousand Flowers* to be had at Dr. Harry's Drug & Book Store.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

A NEW and singularly successful remedy for the cure of all Bilious diseases—Costiveness, Indigestion, Jaundice, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Fevers, Gout, Humors, Nervousness, Irritability, Inflammations, Headache, Pains in the Breast, Side, Back, and Limbs, Female Complaints, &c., &c. Indeed, very few are the diseases in which a Purgative Medicine is not more or less required, and much sickness and suffering might be prevented, if a harmless but effectual Cathartic were more freely used. No person can feel well while a costive habit of body prevails; besides, it soon generates serious and often fatal diseases, which might have been avoided by the timely and judicious use of a good purgative. This is alike true of Colds, Feverish symptoms, and Bilious derangements. They all tend to become or produce the deep-seated and formidable diseases which load the bosoms all over the land. Hence a reliable family physic is of the first importance to the public health, and this Pill has been perfected with consummate skill to meet that demand. An extensive trial of its virtues by Physicians, Professors, and Patients has shown results surpassing any thing hitherto known of any medicine. Cures have been effected beyond belief, were they not substantiated by persons of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth.

Among the distinguished gentlemen who have testified in favor of the extraordinary virtues of these Pills we may mention

DR. A. A. HAYES, Analytical Chemist, of Boston, and State Assayer of Massachusetts, endorsed by
Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, Senator of the United States.
Hon. R. C. WINTHROP, Speaker House of Representatives.
ABBOTT LAWRENCE, Minister Plenipotentiary to England.
JOHN B. FITZPATRICK, Catholic Bishop of Boston.
DR. CHAS. T. JACKSON, Geologist to the Public Lands of the United States, Discoverer of the anaesthetic properties of Ether, Knight of the Legion of Honor, &c.
Hon. H. J. GARDNER, Governor of Massachusetts.
Hon. SIMON BRADY, Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts.
E. M. WRIGHT, Secretary of the State of Massachusetts.
Also, DR. J. R. CHILTON, Practical Chemist, of New York City, endorsed by
WM. H. SEWARD, Senator of the United States of America.
WM. L. MARCY, Secretary of State of the United States.
WM. B. ASTOR, New York City, the richest man in America.
HON. A. C. FLAGG, Lieutenant Governor of State of New York.
ODDIN HOFFMAN, Attorney General of State of New York.
PROF. JOHN TORREY, Prof. of Chemistry and Materia Medica, College of Physicians and Surgeons in the city of New York.
COLEMAN & STETSON, Proprietors of the Astor House, New York.
Also, PROF. J. M. LOCKE, Cincinnati, Ohio. Endorsed by
JOHN MCLEAN, Cincinnati, Judge Sup. Court of United States.
THOMAS CORWIN, Lebanon, Ohio, Secretary of Treasury of U. S.
ADAM, of Boston, Ambassador of Russia.
HON. JOSEPH M. WHITE, Governor of Indiana.
JAMES HARLAN, Attorney General of Kentucky.
E. B. COLLINS, Secretary of State for Indiana.
B. STORER, Judge of Supreme Court, Cincinnati.

Did space permit, we could give many hundred certificates, from all parts where the Pills have been used; but evidence even more convincing than the experience of eminent public men is found in their effects upon trial.

These Pills, the result of long investigation and study, are offered to the public as the best and most complete which the present state of medical science can afford. They are compounded not of the drugs themselves, but of the medicinal virtues only of Vegetable remedies, extracted by chemical process in a state of purity, and combined together in such a manner as to insure the best results. This system of composition for medicines has been found, in the Cherry Pectoral and Pills both, to produce a more efficient remedy than had hitherto been obtained by any process. The reason is perfectly obvious. While by the old mode of composition, every medicine is burdened with more or less of acrimonious and injurious qualities, by this each individual virtue only that is desired for the curative effect is present. All the inert and obnoxious qualities of each substance employed are left behind, the curative virtues only being retained. Hence it is self-evident the effects should prove, as they have proved, more purely remedial, and the Pills a surer, more powerful antidote to disease than any other medicine known to the world.

As it is frequently expedient that my medicine should be taken under the counsel of my attending Physician, and as he could not properly judge of a remedy without knowing its composition, I have supplied the accurate Formulæ by which both my Pectoral and Pills are made to the whole body of Practitioners in the United States and British American Provinces. If however, there should be any one who has not received them, they will be forwarded gratuitously by mail to his request.

Of all the Patent Medicines that are offered, how few would be taken if their composition was known! Their life consists in their mystery. I have no mysteries. The composition of my preparations is laid open to all men, and all who are competent to judge on the subject freely acknowledge their excellencies of their intrinsic merits. The Cherry Pectoral was pronounced by a celebrated Surgeon to be a wonderful medicine before its virtues were known. Many eminent Physicians have declared the same thing of my Pills, and even more confidently, and are willing to certify that their anticipations were more than realized by their effects upon trial.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and cure by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Being sugar wrapped, they are pleasant to take, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

I applaud dealers who attempt to put you off with other pills, on which they make more profit. Be not imposed upon by any such counsellors.

For minute directions, see wrapper on the Box.

PREPARED BY

DR. JAMES C. AYER,

Practical and Analytical Chemist.

LOWELL, MASS.

Price 25 Cents per Box. Five Boxes for $1.

SOLD BY

Dr. F. C. Reamer, and Dr. B. F. Harry, Bedford, Pa.

Dec. 26, 1856.

D. Border,

Clock & Watch Maker

AND DEALER IN JEWELRY,

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford, and the public in general, that he has opened a Jewelry Store in the building recently occupied by H. Nicodemus, Esq. nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, where he will be pleased to see all in want of articles in his line. He has on hand, and will constantly keep, an elegant assortment of JEWELRY, and will repair Clocks and Watches in the best style. He hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage, as he feels satisfied he can render satisfaction to all who entrust him with their work. His terms will be moderate.

He has on hand Gold and Silver WATCHES, Silver Spoons, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Gold and Silver Pens and Pencils, &c. &c.

April 27, 1855.

John P. Reed,

Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pennsylvania,

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Feb. 20, 1852.

LAW NOTICE.

W. J. BAER, Attorney at Law:

WILL practice regularly in the Courts of Bedford County hereafter. He may, during Court Weeks, be consulted at his room at the Washington Hotel.

Nov. 23, 1855.

St. Nicholas Hotel,

Cumberland, Md.

The Proprietor respectfully begs leave to inform the travelling public that this house has recently been thoroughly re-fitted and completely renovated, and is now ready to receive guests.

It is the earnest desire and intention of the Proprietor to give perfect satisfaction to those who favor him with their patronage. A liberal share is confidently expected.

SAMUEL LUMAN, *Proprietor.*
Successor to H. R. Dow & Co.

Cumberland, Aug. 10, 1855.

FARM FOR SALE.

A FARM, containing 200 acres, more or less, in Franklin County, Pa., is offered for sale. Particulars can be had by inquiring of the subscriber in Bedford.

VALENTINE STECKMAN.

May 16, 1856.

Dr. B. F. Harry

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius.

June 24, 1853.

D. K. WUNDERLICH. B. F. NEAD.

Wunderlich & Nead,

Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

North Second Street, opposite the Cumberland Valley Rail Road Depot,

CHAMBERSBURG.

☞They are at all times prepared to carry all kinds of Produce to, and Merchandise, &c., from Philadelphia and Baltimore, at the shortest notice.

⁂They will also purchase Flour, Grain, &c., at market price.

COAL, LUMBER, SALT, FISH, GUANO, and PLASTER on hand and for sale low.

June 10, 1853.

DR. F. C. REAMER

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Feb. 17, 1854.

Cessna & Shannon,

HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. ☞Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Oct. 26, 1849.

S. J. M'CAULSLIN,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

HAS removed his shop to the new Building second door West of the Bedford Hotel, where he is fully prepared to make all kinds of garments for Men and Boys in the most fashionable style, and on reasonable terms. Having had much experience in the business, and being determined to use his best exertions to please, he hopes to receive a liberal share of the patronage of a generous public.

☞Garments cut to order on the shortest notice.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

Drugs and Books.

DR. F. C. REAMER

Having purchased the Drug and Book Store of Dr. S. D. Scott, will constantly keep on hand at his establishment in Julianna Street, a complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes, Brushes of all kinds, Patent Medicines, Lamps, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c. together with an extensive collection of School and Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, Common and Fancy Stationery, &c. which he offers at greatly reduced prices for cash. Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

Blymire & Hartley

WOULD announce to the public that they have just received and opened the most extensive assortment of Hardware and House Furnishing articles ever brought to Bedford, to which they invite the attention of purchasers. Their stock is comprised of so great a variety, that it is impossible to think of enumerating the articles in a newspaper advertisement. Let all who want a good article, at a small profit, call on us and they can be gratified.

March 20, 1857.

JACOB REED

TAKES pleasure in informing his customers and the public generally that he has received, within a few days past, a large supply of NEW GOODS, and a choice selection of GROCERIES, which he offers on the most reasonable terms, for cash or produce. Call and judge for yourselves.

March 20, 1857.

THE undersigned having entered into partnership, respectfully announce to the public generally, that they are now prepared to furnish anything in their line at exceedingly low rates. We are now opening an elegant Stock of Hardware, Cutlery, House Furnishing Goods, Tin Japanned, Brass, French, and Brittania Ware, Willow, Cedar, and Pine Ware, Nails, Glass, Brushes, Putty, &c., &c. A large stock of TIN-WARE constantly on hand, of our own manufacture. Spouting and other work done to order, as usual. STOVES of every description for wood or coal, of which we are just receiving some beautiful new patterns. Also Farm Implements in great variety, warranted as represented, the best and latest Inventions of the day. And, as we are every week receiving goods from Philadelphia, Baltimore, or Pittsburg, we will always endeavor to keep a full supply of everything in our line, or at least furnish any article required at a short notice.

We are also prepared to furnish all kinds of Lead Pipe, Water and Pump Fixtures, at low rates. We cordially invite all to give us a call, and especially the Ladies, as we have nearly everything to make house keeping easy from a Needle to a Cooking Stove.

GEO. BLYMIRE,
WM. HARTLEY.

Oct. 3, 1856-1y.

DAGUERREOTYPE

AND AMBROTYPE LIKENESSES.

The subscriber begs leave to announce to the citizens of Cumberland Valley and the surrounding country that he has opened a room in Centreville where he will take Daguerreotype Likenesses in Lockets, Breast Pins, Bracelets, &c. &c.. Also in fancy and common cases, a variety of which he has just received, ranging in price from $1 up. Pictures taken in all kinds of weather, at moderate prices. He hopes to be liberally patronized, satisfied that he can please all who honor him with a call.

DANIEL R. ANDERSON.

Dec. 5, 1856.

WALL AND BLIND PAPER.

Dr. B. F. HARRY is our agent for this necessary article. By calling at his store our patrons will see samples of our papers. We have made our Spring selection with much care, and think we cannot fail to please.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
Chambersburg.

March 6.

IRON.—Blacksmith's and others are informed we have just received a large supply of Refined Iron—warranted best quality.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

BOOTS & SHOES.—The subscribers have just opened a large supply of Boots add Shoes, suitable for Fall and Winter.

A. B. CRAMER & Co.